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THE WILD GARDEN

No. 34

IN MEMORIAM—JAMES BOYD

R. S. STURTEVANT, Editor
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THE AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY

RESOLUTION

Dec. 14, 1929.

The Directors of the American Iris Society place here upon record their sense of the great loss which the Society has suffered in the death of James Boyd.

Mr. Boyd was one of the organizers of the Society, and has been continuously on the Board of Directors from that time until his death.

His place on the Board will indeed be difficult to fill for he combined to a large degree the qualities that go to make an ideal Director—a deep love of one chosen plant and a broad knowledge of it, together with a loyal devotion to the interests of the Society and a strong practical sense developed by long business experience.

Mr. Boyd was for the past eleven years President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and for about an equal period he has been a Director of the American Peony Society, in which organization he occupied the President's office for two years.

His varied horticultural affiliations did not in him give rise to a divided loyalty, on the contrary he brought the experience gained in one office to the service of the other and was thus an especially wise counsellor in the affairs of our Society.

For a few years he was concerned with the Iris and the Peony in a professional sense, when he was associated with Mr. Wister in the Movilla Gardens Nursery, but Mr. Boyd was essentially an amateur and he returned later to that relation towards the plants he loved. One could not think of him without a garden and through all the later years of his life he took great comfort in the fine varieties of Iris and Peonies in his possession.

We shall miss his wisdom in our board meetings, his ability as a judge, his enthusiasm as an exhibitor and his friendly presence at all our gatherings.

We extend our profound sympathy to his family and direct that a copy of this statement be sent to them and that it be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

JAMES BOYD (1858–1929)

Mr. James Boyd, President of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, died suddenly at the Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa., early Monday morning, December 2nd.

He was born February 1, 1858, in Boston, where he was educated and resided until 1881, when he removed to Philadelphia, and with his brother, Alexander Boyd, Jr., established the business of James Boyd & Bro. In 1882 he married Elizabeth J. Longstreth, daughter of Dr. M. Fisher Longstreth, of Philadelphia. She died in 1908.

Mr. Boyd organized the Electric Hose and Rubber Company of Wilmington, Del., of which he was president for twelve years (1903–1915). He was vice-president of the Standard Roller-Bearing Company of Philadelphia from 1898 to 1904, and a director in several manufacturing corporations in Philadelphia and New York. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade 1903–1916.

In 1917 he retired from active business, and since that time has given much attention to horticultural matters in which he has always been greatly interested. He has been president of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society since 1918; he was president of the American Peony Society in 1917–1918, and has been a director since 1912; he has been a director in The American Iris Society since its formation in 1920; a director in the American Rose Society since 1920. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, The Horticultural Society of New York, The American Horticultural Society of Washington, D. C., and the American Orchid Society.

In 1924 The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society awarded Mr. Boyd the Schaffer Gold Medal "for earnest effort and success in advancing the interests of Horticulture." In 1927 this Society, at their Centennial Dinner, awarded him the Centenary Gold Medal for "his unique service in putting the Society in its present flourishing condition, and for his valuable and long continued service in many lines of Horticulture."

He was a member of the Art Club, Merion Cricket Club and The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

He is survived by two sons and two daughters, as follows: Mrs. A. F. M. Chandler, of Haverford, Pa., with whom he made his home; Mrs. G. Abbott Hunt, Jr., of Los Angeles, California; Fisher L. Boyd and Alexander Boyd, of Haverford.

IN APPRECIATION

By A. P. Saunders

I became acquainted with Mr. Boyd in 1915 when he joined the American Peony Society. It did not take that organization long to recognize his worth, for he was made a Director in the following year and remained on the Board until the end of his life, occupying the office of President in 1917 and 1918.

His connection with the Iris Society was equally close. He presided at the inauguration meeting on January 29th, 1920, was made a Director on the first slate of officers and continued on that Board as long as he lived.

Through the meetings of these two boards as well as through the annual meetings and exhibitions of the American Peony Society I have been in more or less constant touch with him over the past ten or twelve years. His usefulness to the two societies is manifest in the fact that neither of them wished to lose him from their managing board; and indeed from many long discussions in which we have jointly borne part I can testify that he was a most capable, useful and wise officer and mediator.

As a presiding officer he was considerate and tolerant. He seemed to know instinctively how long an informal discussion should be allowed to go on before reminding the board that a motion was before it upon which action was desirable. His was a kindly nature and he liked to live at peace with his fellows. He was not easily roused in discussion from his normal state of somewhat amused tolerance; but when an issue seemed to him important he was capable of developing into a great fighter. There are but few times when I remember to have seen him bringing his big guns into action, but at such times he was a formidable antagonist. He had a way of being right, too.

If he was an opponent to be feared in debate he was a not less dangerous competitor on the exhibition tables. He took endless trouble over the staging of his blooms, and never failed to do himself credit. I have watched him more than once stage an exhibit in Class 1 of the prize schedule of the peony shows—100 varieties,

one bloom of each; not an easy class to compete in—and after all the blooms were set up he would make a tour of inspection of his own exhibit to see where it could be improved by re-arranging, or perhaps by substituting a fresher bloom not quite so large for one that was of full size but on the down grade.

When the judging was done, he was never heard to make a complaint regarding the judges' decisions. But then, he rarely had cause to complain, for the blue ribbon was usually to be found attached to his card.

In spite of his wide knowledge of peonies Mr. Boyd was always extremely modest about his competence as an expert, and would turn to Mr. Brand or Mr. Thurlow, or in the old days to Mr. Farr for an opinion, not even giving his own unless urged. I imagine perhaps he knew the peony better than he did the iris. I say this subject to correction, but I believe the peony was always his major interest. He had a very high opinion of the late Bertrand Farr and the admiration and respect he felt for him were I am sure reciprocated.

Mr. Boyd's association with the Peony and Iris societies began at a time when he was withdrawing himself from the world of business. He had always been interested in plants, but it was not until 1917 when he retired from active business that he began to allow his love of horticulture free play. From that time onward he became a power not in our own societies alone—I mean those of the Iris and of the Peony—but perhaps still more significantly in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in which he held the office of President from 1918 to the end of his life. To that organization he rendered signal services, recognized first by the award of the Schaffer Gold Medal in 1924 and later, in 1927, by the Centenary Gold Medal for his "unique service in putting the Society in its present flourishing condition and for his valuable and long-continued service in many lines of horticulture."

We who knew him merely as an iris or peony enthusiast may well remind ourselves of his wider interests in horticulture and remember that he was from 1920 onwards a director of the American Rose Society, and that he was a member of the American Orchid Society as well as of the Massachusetts, the New York, and the American Horticultural Societies, and Member-at-Large of the Garden Club of America.

It is hard to say to what branch of horticulture he rendered the most important service. His medals from the Pennsylvania

Horticultural Society have received further justification in his History of that Society, which has just come from the press and upon which he spent much time and energy during these last years. Yet for the Peony Society he carried through a no less difficult and taxing labor in the preparation of the Peony Manual which appeared in 1928. Upon these two books he spent without stint, his time, and perhaps more energy and attention than he should have given considering the state of his health in recent years.

For his services to the Peony Society in preparing the Manual he was awarded in 1928 a gold medal, the first Farr Memorial Medal to be struck from the new die. And thus his name and that of Mr. Farr were most appropriately associated, as their interests in the iris and the peony had so often associated them in life.

Mr. Boyd has left his enduring mark on American Horticulture and his name will not be forgotten.

On January 29, 1920, at the organization meeting of the American Iris Society James Boyd presided. It was my first participation in the hurly-burly of as extended a discussion as developed over the details of organization and the selection of the name, The Iris Society, the International Iris Society, the American Iris Society. My brief for the all inclusive title "The Iris Society" was a maiden effort. My disquietude must have appeared in vivid contrast to the tolerant calm of the presiding officer. Perhaps it is this first memory of James Boyd that kindles my recollection of many later meetings. Again and again, after sharp discussion, I seem to be glancing at Mr. Boyd, seeking the glimmer of a twinkle of approval, the suggestion of a smile of doubt, or awaiting a concise decision or restatement of the point in hand.

The group which organized The American Iris Society and, the majority of its officers in those early years, were amateurs, unfamiliar with the precedents established in older organizations. We knew one another chiefly through correspondence about irises, we had evolved definite though perhaps visionary ideas about registration, nomenclature, description, classification and the rest; Mrs. Dean, Miss Sturtevant, Messrs. Bliss, Morrison, Hall, Mohr, and Williamson had all expressed definite ideals and points of view and this initial influence may still be seen in the attention to, what we might call, the scientific side of irises shown in all our bulletins.

This influence of ideas rather than of personalities, this far-flung interest from England or California brought emphasis upon the necessity for disseminating information and decentralizing the activities of the Society. The provision for Regional Vice-Presidents which is still proving more theoretical than practical; the co-operation in many exhibitions rather than in one annual show, and finally the concentration of expenditures in bulletins; were all planned to interest the intelligence of individual members rather than the social instincts of groups. Upon these innovations and many less practical ones Mr. Boyd brought to bear his accumulated experience and what I imagine was his innate conservatism and soundness of judgment. He seemed to be an observer by tradition rather than a doer, he seemed to hold himself aloof from our youthful enthusiasms and yet there was always a twinkle of appreciation and beneath that a kindly, almost affectionate loyalty upon which we came to depend. We needed a balance wheel and both in the many meetings of the Directors and in even more private conferences we heeded his sage counsels.

That I who met Mr. Boyd only at rare Iris meetings should take into the very fibre of my thoughts a reliance upon his sane judgment and firm loyalty suggests the underlying integrity of his individuality. He was small physically but his poise and manner suggested no smallness of mind or habit of thought. He observed the pettiness of the world and its problems, he considered them as they might concern his interests and his friends but each was put in its proper cubicle and he pursued the even tenor of his way "with malice toward none, with charity for all."

Who can express with due discrimination either the gleaming facets of a reserved personality or the sense of loss its absence creates?

EDITOR

PRESIDENT'S REPORT 1929

The American Iris Society was organized on January 29, 1920, and as it has now completed its tenth year, it seems well to incorporate in this annual report for the year 1929, a short history of the Society. Therefore, I wish to refer briefly to its many accomplishments, and alas also to its many disappointments. The former make us all proud and give us courage to proceed. The latter warn us that a society such as our is at its best a struggling organization, dependent on voluntary workers who are already over-busy with family and business duties.

Ten years have seen the accomplishment of many of the important pieces of work, the need for which was apparent and the demand for which indeed led to the formation of the Society. To paraphrase Mr. Sturtevant's early appeal for members, it can now be said that the society *has become* and *is* a forum where garden discussion *does* center upon Iris.

We have published in the ten-year period 33 Bulletins and have made available to our members over a dozen other pamphlets and booklets that might not have been published without our moral or financial support. These publications have brought not only to our own 1200 members in forty-four states and twelve foreign countries, but also through public libraries, agricultural colleges and through republication in the gardening press, trade papers, newspapers, etc., to tens of thousands of non-members in all parts of the world, authoritative information on Iris growing and opportunity for friendly interchange of ideas.

To make this clearer, let me paraphrase article II of the original Constitution and article II of the new By-Laws by saying we *have promoted* the culture and improvement of the Iris by (a) Test and Exhibition gardens, libraries, photographs, lantern slides; (b) collection, compilation and publication of data concerning the history, classification, breeding, cultivation and exhibition of Iris; (c) exhibitions and formal visits to gardens; (d) promotion and support of scientific research.

Most of the above activities were proposed at the organization meeting in New York and many thought them overambitious for a new society. Therefore we are justly proud that they have been carried out so well.

The Society has grown faster than any of the sixty organizers dared dream. The Bulletins and membership lists have made it possible for even the geographically isolated gardener, who could not attend meetings, to feel that he was a real part of the Society and to get in touch with Iris enthusiasts no matter how far away they might live. Perhaps it would not be too much to say that there are no longer any isolated Iris growers, for the formerly isolated ones have been able to make acquaintances wherever they wished all over the Iris world. Those attending the annual meeting or any of the dozen or more yearly exhibitions and garden visits have made hundreds of such acquaintanceships and dozens of close friendships. For such a widely scattered membership the attendance at annual meetings has been remarkable. These meetings have been held not in the geographical center of the country, but in that great rectangle (bounded by Ithaca, N. Y., and Freeport, Illinois, on the north, and Washington, D. C., and Cincinnatti, Ohio, on the south) which is the real center of our membership. The attendance has ranged from 25 to 150 persons, and at every meeting there have been members from many different states and sections of the country as far apart as Alabama, Oregon and the Province of Quebec.

The condition of Iris nomenclature prior to 1920 was deplorably chaotic. Through our test gardens and exhibitions, and our check lists, classification and standardized descriptions, Bearded Iris nomenclature today is practically free of past confusions and is uniform in all Iris growing countries. Progress with the nomenclature of Beardless and Bulbous Iris has been slower and much yet remains to be done, but conditions have been vastly improved.

The quality of the Irises in general cultivation in 1920 was much higher than in 1900 or 1910. It was the improvement of the flower that led to its greater popularity, which in turn led to the organization of our Society. But the influence of the Society vastly speeded up Iris breeding. Breeders for the first time could learn what was being done elsewhere and could bring their seedlings to exhibitions and test gardens. The Society has a right to be proud of its share in this improvement. Perhaps also it has prevented the introduction of many unworthy varieties, but I fear that most of our pleas for conservatism in placing new kinds on the market has fallen upon deaf ears. The breeder who would not listen to the Society is now being forced to listen to public opinion expressed in

failing confidence and fewer purchases. This has driven originators and dealers both to a drastic cutting of prices so that few have made any money in the Iris business. Some of those who thought they saw large profits ahead are no longer in the business. Let us hope the way is clear for more conservative and more profitable business in the future. The amateur may be benefitted temporarily by this price cutting, but only prosperous nurseries can continue to supply good plants and give good service.

I have not attempted to record here at any length the many departments of our work as the Bulletins tell our various activities in detail from time to time. Our accomplishments have not been brought about without effort. The officers and directors, and the various committee chairmen and members have given to the Society, without any compensation, whatsoever, not hours or days, but literally weeks, months and years. They have every right to feel proud of their accomplishments but all realize the many defects and shortcomings of the Society's work. Our older members appreciate our trials and tribulations and have stuck to us through thick and thin in spite of all our faults. Newer members occasionally criticize our work severely and such criticisms when just and constructive have often laid the foundation for better work. Some members drop out disgruntled at delays in getting out Bulletins or in answering mail, and at mistakes at flower shows. It does not seem possible to explain to them that these faults are inevitable in a large society whose members are so scattered that even directors especially chosen for their accessibility find it hard to hold frequent meetings. The work falls upon a few; they do it in their spare time, for all of them have other interests that must come first. If persons who have not sufficient interest in the Iris to appreciate how much the society is doing are unwilling to put up with our faults, it seems to me that our Society is better off without them. I can see no good of increasing our membership as some have urged to 2,000 or 5,000 or more, thus loading more work on our officers, if this growth must come by lowering the high standards we set ten years ago. Until we have a large endowment enabling us to have a permanent office and salaried officers and assistants, many of our present faults must remain no matter how hard we try to remedy them or how often we change officers in this effort.

I emphasize this at length as many of our members do not seem to understand the conditions under which we work. Mr. Wallace

explains these facts a dozen times a year to members who complain about some matter and nearly always an amazed and apologetic letter has come back from the member stating he had taken it for granted we had a salaried staff. Whether these members supposed the money for such salaries fell upon us as manna from Heaven has not been stated in the letters.

I have spoken so much of the more distant past that I have little space left for the accomplishments of 1929. The most important is the publication of the complete and detailed Check List, which work will certainly stand as a monument to Mrs. Peckham. It has taken more than three years to accumulate and prepare the information used in this list, and over 1900 different nurserymen in all parts of the world were consulted for detailed information, in addition to the usual study of all available garden literature.

The condition of the Test gardens has as a whole been far from satisfactory and much replanting has been necessary. We have, however, proudly welcomed the first results of Dr. Stout's scientific breeding program and are full of hope that even more unusaul and beautiful seedlings will bloom next year. Many new Display Gardens have been started. The annual meeting was well attended and in spite of the extreme heat, most successful and pleasant.

We have suffered much from illness. The Secretary's office was much upset for two months by the desperate illness of his young daughter. Then the Editor became ill with the resulting delay in the Bulletins. In November Dr. Ayres suffered a severe heart attack and is still confined to his bed. The end of the year has been saddened by the death of Mr. James Boyd, one of the organizers of the Society and a Director since 1920. He was one of the most regular in attendance at meetings and his advice and counsel were most valuable to the Society, and to the younger officers who often went to him with their problems. He was a director also of the American Peony Society and American Rose Society and for eleven years President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The most pressing thing for the future is the publication of an adequate Classification. Work on this has been under way for two years and over fifty of our members have been sent lists for comparison, corrections and additions. We hope that this may be published in the next year or two, but in the light of our experience in publishing the Check List I hesitate to promise it at definite time.

As the Society enters its second decade we need new emphasis on our Test Garden work. The information that our members de-

mand on species, on new varieties, on culture and on pests, information they have every right to demand and to receive, can only be secured by continued careful and scientific testing in central places.

As I finish this ten year period as President, I am grateful to the many workers who together have made this period one of such real accomplishment. To have been associated with them in this work has been a great privilege and a great joy.

JOHN C. WISTER

A TREASURER'S REPORT

Being treasurer of any society is so unusual an experience for me that I may be forgiven if I bring in a personal and somewhat unconventional report. It is all so mixed up with sudden death and bad arithmetic.

On a sunny day in June, 1927, at a meeting in the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, the Society, in its innocence, elected me its Treasurer. Mr. Wister graced the occasion with some pleasantries, in the course of which he casually mentioned that the two previous Treasurers had died in office. A few moments later, on leaving the garden, a taxi-cab missed me by three-eighths of an inch.

Now when a taxi-cab misses you by three-eighths of an inch you begin to think solemnly; you begin to take yourself and your job seriously. I vowed I would be as good a Treasurer of the American Iris Society as I could be, and I promised myself (I, who never kept a cheque book balance) that I would be very careful about subtraction and addition. And with this solemn promise hanging over me I wrote out the first three cheques in a brand new, clean cheque book. . . . At the end of six months when the accountant went over the books he found a ten-cent mistake in addition in those first three cheques. So much for my good resolution! Perhaps it had been better for the Society had that taxi-cab cut me down in the flower of my youth.

However, I have continued writing cheques and putting figures into a little black book—most convincing figures—and every six months an accountant, whose mind runs to figures and columns, goes over these books, corrects them and then hands me a statement that, in the most surprising way, has always seemed to balance so far. What his statement means I haven't the slightest idea, and

I'm sure I'd only confuse the 1200 Iris lovers of America if I set it down here. However, as I've been told that I simply *must* make some sort of a report or else the directors will call on the bonding company that holds me for $3,000, I purpose to set down the facts, so far as I'm aware of them, in my own untreasurely fashion.

At the time I became Treasurer and that taxi-cab barely missed me, the Society had a Life Fund of $1,350 invested in bonds. During the succeeding years, whenever the life and endowment contributions could stand it, I have invested other tidy little bits until today we have $5,350 in sound bonds and mortgages. The Farr Fund consists of $348.25 in cash and a $500 bond. The Life Fund brings us $275.72 income each year and the Farr bond rolls up its little $25.

During the year of Grace 1929 it pleased Providence and the various monetary sources of the Society to deposit $7,111.89, as follows:

Annual Memberships	$2,937.00	41%
Tri-annual Memberships	557.50	8
Life Memberships	1,155.00	16
Sustaining Memberships	40.00	½
Research Memberships	25.00	½
English Memberships	39.90	½
Bulletins	393.82	6
Advertisements	207.75	3
Slides	45.00	1
Interest and Coupons	267.42	4
Endowment Gifts	102.00	1
Exhibits	2.90	½
Check List	1,338.60	18
	$7,111.89	100%

So much for what we have and got. Now how did we spend our money? This perhaps had also better be tabulated, as follows:

President	$ 205.56	3%
Secretary	269.06	4
Treasurer	38.68	1
Administration	110.63	2
Test Gardens	206.77	3
Check List	21.45	½
Display Gardens	43.07	1
Medals	46.37	1
Bulletins, Etc.	1,969.78	31
English Bulletin	72.72	1

English Iris Society	40.15	1
Farr Fund	688.13	11
Investments	2,548.15	40
Miscellaneous	38.40	½
	$6,298.92	100%

RICHARDSON WRIGHT

AN ADDITIONAL THOUGHT FROM THE TREASURER

The formal statement of receipts and expenditures as given in the Treasurer's report, is all that is usually published by Societies of this nature to show their financial position.

On this Tenth Anniversary of the Society's history, however, it seems wiser to place before the members some additional information in regards to our financial policies.

The Society was at the beginning entirely dependent upon its membership dues which were about $750 the first year. Later slight additions came in the form of paid advertisments and sales of back bulletins, and as the membership increased, more money of course became available for printing and other expenses.

Life memberships have always been kept separately, invested in legal securities and only the income used for current expenses. In the last few years it has, by careful economy, been possible to add slightly to this permanent fund, and recently we have had gifts of nearly $300 to this fund. We now have, therefore, a permanent or endowment fund in excess of the life membership requirements.

The officers feel that the future security of the society demands that this endowment fund be kept growing through yearly savings of a small percentage of our income. They hope that many generous-minded members will from time to time send in gifts to the endowment fund, so that some day it will become large enough to yield a valuable income to the Society. Our present yearly income leaves very little margin above present expenses. We hope that the membership and therefore the income will continue to grow, but we see no reason to expect any very rapid increase as we have reached the saturation point as far as real Iris enthusiasts are concerned, and must convert casual gardeners into enthuiasts before they care to join us.

The attention of our members is again called to the fact that no officer has ever received any salary and that many of them have

paid their own expenses for postage, stenography and railroad fare to meetings. This was inevitable in a new and small society, but it does not reflect a wise or healthy present condition, and it is to be hoped that the next ten years will show a growth of the endowment fund which will allow the payment of proper salaries for work done. Until such a time, the society must continue to rely on a few volunteer workers who can give it a part of their time, who are already carrying an unfair share of the burden, and who when the load becomes too heavy, may drop out altogether.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, both of which are over a hundred years old, have combined endowments close to the million dollar mark and are able from the income to have fine offices, exhibition halls, libraries, etc. It cannot be expected that a society such as ours will soon reach that point. A beginning, however, should be made and these facts are placed before the members as a direct appeal to ask them to give to the endowment fund from time to time as they feel inclined or to leave legal bequests to it in their Wills.

The society has done much useful work in its ten years, but for every task that has been accomplished, there are a hundred which need undertaking and which cannot be begun without sufficient funds. The history of similar organizations shows that much of this work will never be attempted unless funds are provided from endowments.

These facts are placed before our members for earnest consideration and discussion.

ITHACA MEETING

The annual meeting was held in Ithaca, New York, June 18th. The Society was the guest of the Department of Floriculture, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. The meeting was in charge of a local group consisting of Col. J. C. Nichols, Dr. A. H. Wright, Mr. A. M. H. Pridham and Mr. A. W. W. Sand.

The meeting was opened at 10 A. M. in Baker Hall by Dean Mann and Mr. A. M. H. Pridham, who represented the University. Reports of officers and the various committees were submitted and approved and after the formal part of the meeting there were talks on various phases of Iris growing, including a most interesting one by Mr. Howard E. Weed, of Beaverton, Oregon, who had come the

longest distance to the meeting. Mr. Williamson, Mr. Mead, Mr. Wayman and others spoke on Iris breeding and Iris varieties.

After the meeting the gardens of Col. J. C. Nichols and of Dr. A. H. Wright were visited, and the balance of the afternoon was spent at the Cornell Test Garden. There was much of interest, not only in the garden, but in the tent in which the Cornell authorities had prepared an exhibition of photographs and specimens of various Iris insects and diseases.

In the evening there was a picnic supper on the banks of the river, ending a most delightful day. Many of the members stayed at Ithaca that night and the next day made various excursions, the most popular of which was the trip to Indian Springs Farm in Baldwinsville.

1929 ACTIVITIES

Test and Display Gardens—see April, 1930.

Meetings: Annual Meeting at Ithaca, N. Y., June 19, 20, as guests of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, and the local A. I. S. committee, Col. J. C. Nichols, Dr. Wright, and Mr. Pridham. Visits to local Glens and Iris plantings at Baldwinsville. *Directors:* Dec. 14, N. Y. City, as guests of Richardson Wright.

Appropriations: To raise Farr Memorial Fund to $1,000.00; $100.00 for lantern slides; $100.00 to Dr. A. B. Stout for paintings of Irises, etc.; $250.00 to Dr. George B. Reed toward Iris Expedition to Japan.

Awards were voted as follows: H. M. to No. 2 (Egelberg), Dykes Medal to Dauntless (Connell). For an A. M. a variety must have been on trial at the Bronx Test Garden for judging the second year after introduction. The Dykes Medal is awarded the best introduction of the year.

Publications: Bulletins Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, including Science Series, 4, 5, and 6, Garden Pictures 3, 4; Alphabetical Check List by special subscription.

Awards at Exhibitions: *H. M.,* No. 2 (Egelberg).

Bronze Medal to Mrs. J. F. Thompson (Duluth, Minn.), Harry Russell (Des Moines, Ia.), Miss Dewey (Great Barrington, Mass.), T. S. Kirkpatrick (Lynchburg, Va.), Mrs. A. J. Covert (Omaha, Neb.), R. W. Kenyon (Providence, R. I.), Mrs. A. S. Gowen (St. Paul, Minn.), T. F. Donahue (Boston, Mass).

Silver Medal to Riverview Gardens (St. Paul, Minn.).

Exhibitions: Boston, Mass.; Great Barrington, Mass.; Duluth, Minn.; Des Moines, Ia.; Freeport, Ill.; Lexington, Ky.; Lynchburg, Va.; Omaha, Neb.; Providence, R. I.; Redlands, Calif.; St. Paul, Minn.; Washington, D. C.

Photo by V. Edlmann

Iris foliosa.

THE WILD GARDEN

WITH EMPHASIS ON NEW AMERICAN SPECIES

R. S. Sturtevant

All but the smallest of suburban places present an opportunity for the development of a wild garden of large or small extent and the successful introduction of exotic wildlings to a new environment may well prove as fascinating a problem as the successful culture of the rarest of alpines.

The wild garden should be, not merely a place neglected, but a bit of nature brought to a new perfection by a lover of growing things who is willing to remain unseen, the power behind the throne. This implies first an ability to analyze the prevailing conditions of soil, moisture, air or climate which have led to the development of the existing vegetation and second, sufficient perseverance to search out and experiment with new plants which, in their natural habitats, enjoy similar conditions. This relation of plants to their habitats is the science of ecology and its consideration is an essential to the development of a real "wild" garden.

Perhaps I should add a third requirement for the wild gardener and that is the judgment that will discriminate between the few plants which, under the given conditions, will develop pictures of beauty and the many plants which, though well established, will merely testify to the thoroughness in research of the owner. The wild garden should not be a collection but a work of art, planned to create a certain effect, carefully executed, and actually bringing forth an Ah! of appreciation from even the most casual visitor.

Now nature rarely elicits admiration from the casual observer except by her expanse and her striking contrasts and though we may preserve natural beauties we can rarely do more than suggest her breadth of treatment. We must deal with relatively small areas; we must approach them cleverly and so shut them away that, in themselves, they form a complete picture. And such a picture in the wild garden, as in nature itself, will be at its best for a much shorter period than that of a garden proper where by intensive cultivation and patient supervision flowers may be made to succeed one another without stint.

In the wild garden, we should realize that natural resources limit what we may do or may not do with success, that changes in soil or moisture artificially supplied will have but a temporary effect and that only gradually will our success become apparent as the immigrants make themselves at home. Each may enjoy a brief period of care and the failure, even then, may be immediate but shortly the colony should be left to itself. That you may not be discouraged, remember that many of our commonest weeds are not indigenous, though they may actually crowd out the original habitants.

A wild garden, as I have defined it, may be of any size, in any soil; it may be in blazing sun, a mere crevice on a ledge, or in deepest shade where water stands from October to July; few sites are too unwholesome for some type of vegetation.

Much of the charm of nature comes from her variety but the beauties come from her breadth of treatment, whether it be in the colors of a sunset or in the spring woodland starlit with the white dogwood. Hence in our attempts at naturalizing we must paint broadly and plant in thousands if the space permits or at least in sufficient quantity to dominate the picture, however small that picture may be. Even the numbers, 100, 19, 7, 3, suggest more of pictorial possibility than would 21, 21, 21, and 21.

Inasmuch as the prevailing conditions of the site are first to be considered, in selecting Irises we must first consider their natural habitat and attempt only such species or varieties as may be expected to enjoy what we have to offer them.

Among the Irises very few enjoy shade whereas many require full sun and of the many fully half want rich, almost swampy, alluvial soil while other groups require the most thorough drainage and relatively few are sufficiently easy going as to thrive under any conditions. Even with these restrictions, however, much is possible.

The Wild Garden in Semi-Shade

Of the following *I. cristata, lacustris, verna,* and an unknown number of the bulbous group are at home on open wooded slopes, the soil light and well drained, the vegetation sparse while *I. foetidissima, miraculosa, rivularis, shrevi* (or *virginica*), and *carolina* endure moderate shade if there is plenty of water and rich soil.

I. cristata; the most reliable of all for the spring garden; white to lavender, the color very variable; 6 in.

I. lacustris; very similar but a bit smaller and darker flowered; of interest only.

I. verna; this requires a very acid soil and may be associated with galax, the May flower, and other upland heaths. It is usually considered difficult in cultivation but should respond well to acid treatment. Leaves practically evergreen; flowers small but a vivid blue with orange crest, violet scented; 5 in.

The Mountain Form is a bit more violet in color and dwarfed throughout.

I. graminea; clove scented, dark colored and effective only in clumps; 15 in.

I. reticulata; as I have had a constantly increasing colony of this naturalized under the same conditions as *I. cristata* I assume that others of the Reticulata group of bulbous irises may, in some gardens, prove equally adaptable. It should be remembered that most of them are winter or very early spring flowering and hence not likely to thrive north of Kentucky.

I. japonica, milesi and others of the Evansias should enjoy semi-shade even further south than Kentucky. *I. tectorum,* the hardiest of the lot, is far from permanent under cultivation and I suspect it will be a clever gardener that can naturalize any of this group.

I. foetidissima; the first typical member of the apogon or beardless group which gives the greatest number of species for naturalizing. Its flowers are dull purple or pale yellow and most unattractive but the foliage is almost evergreen (variegated in one form) and the crimson seeds remain effective through the winter. As with others of the Apogons it prefers sun and rich moisture but once established proves most enduring.

I. carolina; small flowered, the Blue Flag of the southeastern States and found both in sun and shade in black silt, near stagnant water, with plants like *Myrica gale,* the Sweetgale. Not showy but we have little choice for shade. 2 ft.

I. shrevei (virginica); a fragrant, paler, and more delicate flowered form with lush green leaves, a native of the Central States from Illinois south. It is found associated with Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus*) and *Rosa setigera* in dense turf.

I. rivularis; dull purple, a native of southern Georgia but probably hardy in Massachusetts, an inhabitant of barren sand bars or associated with willows and alders on the sandy-clay deposits near the streams.

I. miraculosa; with pale large flowers on three to six foot stalks this new species from the Mississippi delta is questionably hardy in the north. It requires rich alluvial soil.

The garden setting for all these might well be an oak-shaded little slope running down to one of those little hollows that are so poorly drained that the lawn is always mossy and poor. On the higher slope the grass may be thin and bunchy with scattered colo-

nies of hazel or cornel and slender upreaching trees of flowering dogwood, the whole an ideal setting for a spring wild garden. Even though our object be a wild garden let us start by forking in a four-inch layer of rich humus in long drifts along the Indian track of the future path. If the natural growth be sparse it should be retained but if the shrubs be thick openings must be made to permit the introduction of new plant materials. For the beginner these openings will be small because, in wild gardening, every new incomer must be tried experimentally in small quantities. Then as it proves successful wider plantings may be started and continued from year to year.

—*Photo by E. A. S. Peckham*

Iris versicolor and possibly *I. Carolina*, in a swampy field near Baldwinsville, N. Y.

If the soil be thin and gravelly even the addition of humus will not lead to the too vigorous growth that requires frequent weeding but if the soil be heavy and moisture retentive enough to maintain a heavy growth of shrubs then, each year, we must thin and thin and perhaps it would be wiser to forget the irises or other small herbs and be satisfied with a garden of shrubs,—a slope grayed by young beeches and hornbeam, or lit by aspiring red-buds and dogwoods, the ground carpeted with plants of the deeper woods.

With the right setting, however, we may develop our spring garden where sheets of the wild Sweet William (*Phlox divaricata*) may

mingle with colonies of hepaticas, Heavenly Blue Muscari, wood's anemones in variety, the blue *appennina,* the yellow *ranunculoides,* or the white and lavender of *nemerosa.* Here and there will be tufts of evergreen ferns, mats of our native *Maianthemum,* galax, and arbutus and experimental groupings of *I. verna, lacustris,* the lovely *gracilipes,* and many a bulbous species. Scillas will not be out of place and later in the season wood-lilies may glow.

All this may come on the upper reaches but at the foot of the slope where the drainage is poor and rich deep loam has been prepared here we may mass the blue of Mertensia, the white of Trillium, the yellow of primroses with scattered clumps of Royal ferns and such of the larger irises as will endure the partial shade. They will give us only scattered blooms to be sure but each blossom will count in its setting of cool green and who is to know if we richly feed some special clumps as they come into growth each spring. Always an inch mulch of humus may be worked in among our favorites.

One is tempted to pick out special pictures, the flame of *Azalea Kaempferi* mounting from a sea of lavender *I. cristata* or of the frail *I. gracilipes* rising from a nest of hepaticas, but with irises there is much more to be accomplished in a sunny site.

At the Waterside

Few species will stand in water for nine months of the year in the north and either north or south a dry spell of sorts is almost a necessity. The southern species which, in most cases, we owe to Dr. John K. Small of the New York Botanical Garden, are many of them so new that we have only his reports "hardy with slight protection," "hardy in cold frames, although thoroughly frozen in winter" to rely on. Generally speaking, the southern species must be given rich alluvial soil and moisture during the spring growth but absolutely no standing water in winter. In attempting to naturalize them in the north I should be tempted to try top-dressing with manure in early spring as well as a winter protection of young plants. In the south natural conditions are suitable and these new species offer probably the only satisfactory solution of Irises in Florida.

Red-Purples

* Hardy and vigorous. ** New species from the South.

*I. Red Emperor;** a red-purple form of *I. orientalis,* grassy leaved, effective; 18 in.

*I. violipurpurea;*** a striking flower of rich dark violet purple; from the swales of the Mississippi delta; 2½ to 3 ft.

*I. vinicolor;*** similar but wine colored and slightly smaller.

I. fulva; the truest tawny red among irises and as it comes also from this district and blooms even in a Massachusetts garden we may hope that the newer reds will do as well. If this will thrive you may experiment with the many new species from the delta. Dorothea K. Williamson and *fulvala,* both crosses of *fulva* × *foliosa,* are fine purples.

*I. chrysophoenicia;*** a dull red-purple between *violipurpurea* and *vinicolor* in tone.

*I. chrysaeola;*** a medium red-violet but bluer than *I. chrysophoenicia;* 3 ft.

I. Kaemperferi; seedlings tend to be much more vigorous than the big named varieties and may be naturalized with reasonable success even in the north. The type color is a good red-purple; 3 ft.

I. versicolor Kermisina is a rather effective red-purple form that is easily grown. As our common Blue Flag varies much in color, dull pinks are also to be found.

I. setosa, the Arctic Iris and closely related to *I. tripetala,* is particularly handsome in the red-purple forms. It is listed under a variety of names and seeds freely. 1–2 ft.

I. ensata also varies much in color and height (8–18 in.) but is very slow to bloom though once established it is permanent. In Siberia it is used for hay or to weave cords and its tough fibers resist more drought than any other iris.

Purple to Dark Blue-Purple

In this range as in the lighter tones we have three quite distinct habits of growth represented: the well-known Siberians with grassy often stiff foliage and relatively small flowers, a hardy vigorous group; the heavier leaved, often larger flowered group which might include the husky *pseudacorus* as well as the robust *hexagona* and its less rigid relative *foliosa* from our own south. The almost decumbent leaves and flower stalks of *foliosa* and its kin add little to the garden. The third growth group might be typified by our native *I. versicolor,* its habit intermediate, its effect, except in large masses, far from striking. Of all these the Siberians are most sure, the southern ones most interesting in their range of color and newness.

I. orientalis, sibirica, and other Chinese species offer a wide range of height (2–5 ft.) and color. Sanguinea is perhaps most vigorous but Emperor and Caesar are rich and tall and *chrysographes* most intriguing (though less likely to thrive).

Its flowing foliage is most effective in a clump. None are particular as to soil or amount of water.

I. hexagona is a larger, bluer flower, of lush growth and in its native haunts requires a black silt loam and sluggish running water. It lives but would require extra feeding to be effective, in the north.

*I. laevigata** is of similar coloring and I suspect would be more reliable than *I. kaempferi* and the many named forms of Japanese irises when naturalized.

*I. atrocyanea;*** of darkest blue-violet, comparable in size and habit to *I. vinicolor* with which it should make a striking combination; 2½–3 ft.

*I. giganticaerulea;*** the Big Blue Iris is the delta form closely related to *I. rivularis* of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, *I. Kimballiae* of the East Gulf Coastal Plain, and *I. savannarum* of the peninsular Florida Plain; 2½–4 ft.

*I. Kimballiae;*** a purple rather spidery sort of flower; 1½–3 ft.

*I. flexicaulis;*** another small violet flower but with the weak stalks and foliage of *foliosa.*

I. foliosa; the lightest blue of this group, its attainment of specific rank in 1902 marking the first addition to the list of American Irises for almost one hundred years. The clear blue of the flowers is so hidden in the leafage as to make the plant of little garden value. It is hardy in Massachusetts and its newly discovered relations should prove even more valuable.

Light Blue Purple in Effect

As in the common Blue Flag, the effect of the flower is light not because there is no depth of color but because there is no expanse of color. In the Hexagona-foliosa group both standards and falls are usually self-colored, the only contrast being an effective streak of yellow or orange on the haft and center of the fall.

*I. miraculosa;*** as listed above, pale lavender, large; 3 to 6 ft.

*I. savannarum;*** the Prairie Iris of Florida, a washed out blue in effect; 3 ft.

*I. versicolor;** effective as we see it in the meadows but ineffective near at hand. First described in 1753 and long considered one of the few American irises; 1½ to 2 ft. It is perfectly hardy and adapts itself to divers soils; color variable.

*I. sibirica;** named varieties in tones of blue are indispensable; to 4 ft.

*I. prismatica;** the Slender Blue Flag is even more delicate in habit than the Siberians. It is found in turfy bogs often about cranberry bogs but is adapted to easy cultivation, and, in effect, is most suggestive of the California irises that are considered so difficult to establish; 2 ft.

I. tripetala and I might include the southern *I. Shrevei* (*virginica*) and the western *I. missouriensis, montana,* and *longipetala* as all rather intermediate between *prismatica* and *versicolor,* small flowered and slender growing; 18 in.

I. douglasiana I mention as typical of the California beardless irises, which are not only delightful in their varying colors but, unfortunately, difficult to establish even from seed as with few exceptions they will not transplant. To naturalize them in California is one thing but to succeed elsewhere seems a mere dream.

White to Yellow

*I. albispiritus;*** the Ghost Iris, a native of southern Florida, is large and white with the faintest of green reticulations. If reliably hardy it should prove a valuable novelty; 2½ to 4 ft.

I. orientalis Snow Queen; the most effective of white irises for naturalizing. Seedlings are rarely as of good size unless carefully selected; 18 to 24 in.

*I. sibirica alba;** the smaller flowers give a milk-white effect; 2–4 ft.

*I. ochroleuca, aurea, Monneiri;** flowering in late June these yellow and white species require rich soil and prove vigorous when once established; 3–6 ft.

*I. pseudacorus;** the Yellow Flag of Europe has naturalized itself along many streams on the Atlantic Coast. It self-sows freely and is one of the few species that will endure standing water in northern gardens. Ivory, white, and yellow forms; 3–6 ft.

I. Wilsoni, Forrestei; pale yellows of the Siberian group but perhaps not vigorous enough for frequent naturalizing; 2 ft.

I. laevigata alboporpurea; white splotched with blue; 2–3 ft. Many species vary in depth of color but few have pure white albino forms.

Garden Sites

Three sites come to mind for the use of these moisture loving irises but the settings of foreground and background are infinite and climate or locality will determine just which varieties are most likely to succeed.

First comes the narrow planting along the edge of a pond or stream, the irises appearing at their best when seen from near at hand, in silhouette against the water or reflected therein. For small plantings, single clumps, well-grouped, and rising high from masses of lower vegetation will appear at their finest and the very smallness of the planting will suggest a more gardenesque selection of associated plants. In earliest spring Cow-slips (Caltha palustris) may gild the shore line and For-get-me-nots billow among the iris

clumps while later Day-lilies in variety, spireas and astilbes, lobelias in richest blue or cardinal red, and, if the climate be not too hard, anenomes *hupensis* and *Japonica* may give a succession of bloom. Here we may experiment with many species but only the choicest irises will be used in quantity; of the Siberians, Emperor and Perry's Blue and *alba* for height; Snow Queen for solid white; and, if we are lucky, *fulva* of terra cotta tone, *vinicolor,* and the red-purples of Red Emperor and *violipurpurea.* We must try also *I. albispiritus* and *miraculosa* and for blue *giganticaerulea.* For succession in irises we must resort to the late flowering Ochroleuca-spuria group and the still later *laevigata* and *kaempferi* for, in such a site even the finest of the named Japanese varieties may prove at home.

—Photo by E. A. S. Peckham

Professor Hill loading up collected plants of Iris versicolor etc. in the vicinity of Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Second, there is the natural swamp or marsh with perhaps colonies of native irises already in possession. It may be but a few square yards in extent and suggest as intensive planting as the shore itself or it may be larger and require plantings in the thousands. With such an opportunity I should progress very slowly and try thoroughly the new southern species before I filled my garden with easily available, less colorful sorts because, except in the yellows, these new forms offer the most striking variations of color of all the water-loving irises. The great difficult in this

planting is to keep the soil rich enough for success with irises and yet prevent a harmful growth of taller herbs and shrubs. In fact, in many parts of the country the yearly weeding out of encroaching growth will be a necessity. We find ideal hollows in old pastures as the cows care little for iris foliage but unpastured areas tend almost immediately to develop into thickets. If the swamp require drainage ditches and pools we may introduce moon bridges from which we may look down upon the irises but if it be drier we shall hope the approach path may permit us to see them spread in wide drifts of contrasting colors *below* us. I would strive valiantly to so contrive my paths to secure this looking-down-upon result.

Third, but not least in its opportunities as a site for naturalizing irises would come a mere hollow in a meadow. It offers no chance of open water for reflections but it gathers and sometimes holds water for a brief time. If it be thick with golden-rod and Joe-Pye-Weed it must be cleared, but if it be turfed with thin sedges and grasses we may start at once introducing our most vigorous irises in the existing sod and preparing irregular beds of richer soil for the lush growing Japanese and southern species. It should not be forgotten that these swamp loving species of the south need nourishment but will not endure standing water in the north.

With only a turfy hollow in a meadow as a starter we may develop a real garden in a striking setting and yet, as the years go by, it will be left more and more to itself and become a wild garden in fact as well as in intention. The slope towards the house may be in lawn, the vista framed by Flowering Cherries vivid against a background of pines. At the foot, and suggesting a bit of enclosure as we walk about our garden, will be plantings of azaleas from the earliest *A. dahurica*, vivid magenta rising from a carpet of steel blue scillas, to the fragrant *A. viscosa* of July. There will be dense mounds of Leatherwod and *Fothergilla*, of *Clethra* and blue-berry with here and there miniature thickets of holly and Sweetbay (*Magnolia glauca*) and small trees of the rare *Gordonia* and *Stewartia* and the commoner *Styrax* and *Oxydendron* with its brilliant fall coloring. The shrubs alone will give a succession of bloom and interest even though they may occupy but a tenth of the area. Between and among them will come the drifts and groups of irises with Swamp lilies rising above them and as the shade of shrubs becomes too heavy there will be mats of spring flowering bulbs, frittillaries and dogs-tooth violets. In selected

well-drained spots we may try naturalizing the English, Dutch and Spanish irises but I doubt if they will endure north of the Potomac.

Beyond this colorful swale, on the rising slope, we might develop an orchard, its grassy reaches studded with daffffodils in wide swaths.

The joy of such a dream is that it may fit a wee small hollow approached by a grassy path that leads on to a single old apple tree and shaded seat beneath, or, it may be adapted to many acres of ground and the wide approach of lawn be bounded by thousands of bearded irises as well.

In writing of naturalizing irises I can be guided only by my experience in Massachusetts. The experience may be adapted to a broad range southward to Washington and far to the westward but the possibilities in California or the far south can only be indicated. For *Southern California* and *Texas,* at least, the drought resisting species including the bulbous irises and even perhaps the regelias and oncocyclus from the shores of the Mediterranean as well as the natives of California offer greater opportunities than the water loving Apogons. Even the Bearded in variety may thrive.

For the Gulf States and especially for Florida hexagona, foliosa, fulva, and the still unobtainable new native species are probably the only posible solution of an iris garden in the coastal regions. These, in themselves, offer a wide range of colors and it would seem likely that, by hybridizing, we might develop as fine as flowers as have the Japanese and in at least as wide a range of coloring. Dr. Stout's experiments at the New York Botanical Garden should be followed most carefully.

On Sunny Slopes

In good soil on sunny slopes, a number of the water-loving species will compete successfully for many years with the native grasses. This would include the Siberians, and probably the Spuria-ochroleuca group, *pseudacorus,* and a few of our natives under special conditions. The shade of thrifty grass, however, proves too heavy for most, if not all, of the bearded irises.

In poorer soil, however, and to the southward, the Californian and bulbous species may succeed as well as *ensata,* the lovely *unguicularis,* and the bearded species.

Only in poor soil, sand or gravel, and in almost full sun can we naturalize irises of the bearded group in the north and it should

be remembered that, so naturalized, they will be so dwarfed, the bloom so scattered that to an iris fan they will seem pitiful.

Many of the bearded irises have been used extensively to hold drifting sands and steep banks. Among the natives many of the beardless will do likewise and *I. ensata* may develop into great patches where almost nothing else will grow but, though this is all of practical advantage and perhaps interesting, the result is rarely beautiful. Plant them if you wish on the dry banks along the roadside or on slopes of run-out fields in the middle distance but do not allow enticing paths to lead anyone near enough to realize their meagre growth. Driving by we may like the touch of color but it will not merit closer inspection.

The endurance of drought by named varieties will vary greatly, a few only of the huskiest variegatas and pallidas, germanicas, and pumila hybrids will maintain themselves in the north and then only weakly but south of Philadelphia conditions are more salubrious. Most bearded species come from Southern Europe and Asia Minor and in like climates in America they may well thrive equally well on craggy slopes where there are more pronounced wet and dry seasons than hot and cold ones. *I. albicans* was established in upland Mexico as well as in North Africa by the early Spaniards and we have reports of old colonies of pallida in Virginia and Tennessee as well as of the bulbous *I. histrio* and other natives of North Africa. Varieties of *cypriana, mesopotamica,* and occasionally *trojana* parentage suffer from winter cold and spring frosts but may thrive to a satisfactory degree in milder climates. Our information for southern growers is slight and the opportunities for trying things out almost infinite. Our garden irises are largely natives of the warm temperate rather than of the cold temperate regions, and the rewards of gardeners in the south *should* be proportionately larger.

Let me close with the warning that though many irises may be naturalized in a variety of situations, they should always be given a lovely setting of trees and shrubs and herbs and that only under exceptional circumstances are they as successful in effect as dozens of others of our garden flowers.

LEAN BACK AND HAVE A FLOWER SHOW

Ethel Anson S. Peckham

Before the Iris season begins is the time to meditate upon probable flower-show classes and plan possible combinations of flowers. One knows what plants are likely to bloom well and which are the high rating varieties and a tentative collection or two planned out on paper ahead is often a great help later on when times are more busy; but most important yet is to cogitate upon arrangements. On snowy or tempestuous winter days when housebound and tired of doing the hackneyed round of usual things why not set a few flower receptacles up before you and think out Iris arrangements? In *Gardening Illustrated* there have have been from time to time delightful articles entitled "Sit Down and Travel." Well, let us Lean Back and Have a Flower Show.

The first dish we will put on the table will be of Spanish pottery, a flat, shallow affair which may be of a clear yellow and with scalloped edges. We will resist the temptation to put a "turtle" of twisted lead ribbon or a "cage" of metal wire or a "hairbrush" of wire toothpicks into the centre and arrange our flowers therein "in the Japanese fashion." No, early Irises do not spring from the watery surface of a pool—at least they *should* not—and if they do for any length of time, goodbye to them! So, let us treat our cut flowers as if we knew their native propensities. We will put in the flower-holders if they are needed to hold the flowers; but we ill so conceal them with moss or rock-plants that we think we have a little garden. Better yet, the dwarf Irises will be taken up as plants and really planted in the dish. If we are lucky enough to possess *Iris reticulata* to play with a purple dish will replace the yellow and we will poke around under salty-hay covers to rescue bits of sedum, iberis, etc., to make our arrangements simulate a bit of garden. By adding *Chionodoxa gigantea* in a generous patch to one side and being careful to keep away from any dead white flower, we can be quite satisfied. Of course, we will have considered balance of color-arrangement, put our color in masses and not spotted all over the dish, and we will have an uneven "skyline" so our garden is a garden and does not resemble a well decorated grave

—*Photo by J. Horace McFarland Company*

"Iris eusata in a simple glass from the ten cent store"

or an Easter pudding. Yellow dwarf bearded Irises with a few cream-whites, blue grape hyacinths, pale yellow alyssum, moss and grey-green sedums would be the combination for our yellow dish. A rough stone or two to represent rock will not spoil the picture if carefully introduced in close proximity to each other.

Next let us consider the tulip show. Many garden clubs have one each year and nearly all have classes for tulips arranged with other flowers and foliage and often there is no limit as to the size of the receptacle to be used. Very well—presto, change! Now we see before us a tall, grey pottery jug from "Jugtown" with a dull, rough surface and a simple handle. Altogether, a slender shape. What about a spray or two of young beech leaves together with some blue-purple Iris Fritjof, pale yellow tulips Moonlight and, to blend all together, tulips Bronze Queen? The latter is a golden bronze and contrasts well in shape with Moonlight, a long, egg-shaped flower whereas Bronze Queen is globular. We will be careful that the stems do not "cross" and that the light yellow flowers are not all lower than the dark ones for in a good arrangement much thought is given to just such points. If it is found that the large flowers are light and the small dark, one should take different varieties that reverse the order or semi-opened flowers and buds will often help one out of an awkward situation. I once saw an exquisite arrangement of pale mauve tulips which was ruined by the introduction of three dark purple flowers that stood up above. They were smaller than the others, to be sure, but being dark they "hit one in the face" and caused the arrangement to appear top-heavy.

Next we see before us a copper bowl from Mexico about four inches deep with rounded over sides. There is some pattern beaten up upon it and a semi-cleanliness that makes it a pinkish-brown in color. Into this we quickly imagine Iris Zwanenburg, by many though hideous, but found by us to be a splendid subject for decoration. Camassias of the esculenta persuasion, bronze and purple pansies, recklessdy plucked with long sprays of buds and leaves, and young fronds of Japanese Maple surely should pull off a prize of some sort.

Later on, a pottery jar, nine and a half inches high, showing the wheel marks and with a soft glaze, the whole thing deep old rose in color, suggests at once pink Iris Susan Bliss and delicate columbines, creamy, perhaps, touched with pink, you know the sort with long spurs? Add some of the columbine foliage, a sword or two from

—*Photo by J. Horace McFarland Company*
Kermesina in a green bronze vase

the Irises to carry the eye up and if we feel we need accent, a stalk or so of a deeper reddish Iris, Pioneer or even old Her Majesty will do. If we have Iris Queen of May and no Susan Bliss dismay will not seize us for a careful arrangement may still win easily.

Suppose we possess a pink-mauve "bubble" glass vase V-shaped, seven inches tall, we might be tempted with pinks and purples but let us beware, for glass is difficult to use unless we have skill. Our vase must be dark enough in color to make the necessary effect of firm stance on the table and if it be transparent, our holder (if we use one) must not show through. So often in a vase we do need a holder or heavy stems fall sideways out of the place we wish them to hold and we crowd too many flowers and leaves in to try to keep them at just the right spot. Another thing, glass has an exotic effect and the texture of our flowers must be considered. The petals of Irises are entirely suited to glass but in the case of bearded varieties the coarse stalks and foliage quickly tone down the delicacy until we get a medium quality most easily handled in pottery. The Siberian varieties and our native sorts are satisfactory in glass, rather small vases being the easiest to manage as large bouquets of a small flower give a sort of aesthetic indigestion hard to recover from. The dainty blue *Iris ensata* could be displayed in a simple glass vase from the ten-cent-store if a soft green be chosen or if you are lucky enough to have a bit of old blue glass, try it in that. Long, slender stems dimly perceived through glass add much to the picture and the best arrangement of narcissus ever I saw was in a glass fish-bowl, slender stems shimmery below.

A green bronze vase that is varied in color, "antiqued" to resemble a dug-up from Pompeii, shows the *versicolor* form Kermesina to perfection. The Iris's wine-red falls and dark buds contrast with its rich green foliage which blends well with the vase. Perhaps green glass would look as well, but for glass the receptacle would be better slightly larger to give substance and importance to the foundation.

For a midsummer show how would you like *Iris dichotoma* and very delicate primulinus gladioli, preferably very small flowered varieties, cream, pale sulphur and pale apricot and this combination would go at once into a Venetian glass beaker, turquoise-green, bursting forth, as Venetian glass so often does, into bumps, flutes and twists of darker glass which give reflections of the flowers above and reflect flashes of light with attendant shadows below, rather mystifying one as to the real contour of the receptacle.

And so one could go on, passing from one ornament in the home to another, wondering how it might be used to combine with Irises to make something attractive and original and the mental exercise involved can harm no one. One hesitates to remark upon just how much good it *might* do us and how it would tend to improve our real flower shows. As they say in Yorkshire—"There's a great deal in imagination."

INTRODUCTIONS 1929

ABRAHAM STORCK. Dut–B3D (deG. 1929); deG. 1929; A. M., Haarlem 1928.

ACROPOLIS. TB–B3D (Berry 1929); Berry 1929; R., 1929; (Moa × Conquistador).

AIRY DREAM. TB–B (Sturt. 1929); Sturt. 1929; R., 1928.

ALCHIBA. TB (Bun. 1929); Bun. 1929; R., 1927; *Aichiba.*

ALPENGLOW. TB–R3M (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; R., 1928; (Perfection × Lent A. Williamson.)

AMANECER. TB–Y9L (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; R., 1928; (Lent A. Williamson × ——.)

ANDREW JACKSON. TB–B7D (Kirk. 1929); Pat. 1929; R., 1928.

ANNDELIA. TB–W2 (Sturt. 1929); Sturt. 1929; R., 1928.

ANTINEA. PC–Dwf–B (Den. 1929); R., 1929; (Rc Hera × Ricardi).

ARAMINTA. TB–W3L (Dykes 1929); Gard. Chron. **3rd. Ser. 83**: 439. 16 June 1928; Dykes 1929.

ASPORINA. RC–R1M (Van T. 1929); Van T. 1929; F. C. C., Haarlem 1927.

Azure Blue. Eng–B Wedg. 1929.

Blue Fairy. TB–B1M Suth. 1929; probably a syn.

Boy Blue. TB–B1L (Tinker 1929); Schreiner 1929.

BREAK O'DAY. TB–R1L (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.

CALIFORNIA BLUE. TB–B (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (Oriflamme × Conquistador).

CAPTAIN COURAGEOUS. TB–B1M (Row. 1929); R., 1928.

CELINDA. TB–Y4 (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.

CENTAURI. TB (Bun. 1929); Bun. 1929; R., 1929.

CHALLENGER SASS. IB–B3D (Sass-J. 1929); Sass 1929; *Challenger.*

CHESTNUT. TB–S6L rev. (Sass-J. 1929); Sass 1929.

CHIANTI. TB–R9D (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; R., 1928; (Rose Unique × ——).

CHURCHMOUSE. TB–S4M (Sass 1929); Sass 1929; Toedt 1929.

CLARET CUP. TB–B7L (Mead 1929); Mead 1929; R., 1927; (Mrs. Ryder × ——).

COL. BRAMBLE. TB (Den. 1929); R., 1929.

CRINKLES. TB–B5L (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.

DEBUSSY. TB–S9L (Vilm. 1929); Vilm. 1929; C. M., S. N. H. F. 25 May 1928; Bull. S. N. H. F. **5th Ser. 1**: 266. June 1928.
DELAROCHE. TB–W2 (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
DÉPUTÉ NOMBLOT. TB–S9L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
DESERT GOLD. IB–Y4L (Kirk. 1929); Kirk. 1929; R., 1929; *Goldfinch.*
DESIGNER. TB–B1D (Smith-L. 1929); R., 1929; (LENT A. WILLIAMSON × SWAZI).
DOLLY VARDEN. TB–Y9 (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
DOROTHY DIETZ. TB–W6D (Wmsn. 1929); R., 1928; (WYOMING × LENT A. WILLIAMSON ?).
DOXA. IB–S6L (Sass–H. P. 1929); R., 1928; H. M., A. I. S. 1928; *Olive Giant.*

ETHEREAL CHARM. TB (Rounds 1929); Gage 1929; R., 1926.
EUPHEMIA. TB–R9D (Lap. 1929); Gage 1929; R., 1928.
EUPHONY. TB–S (Sass-H. P. 1929); Sass 1929; Toedt 1929; R., 1928; *Firefly.*
EUPHRATES. TB–B7M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
EURYDICE WATERER. (A. I. S. name); TB–R1L (Waterer 1929); Waterer 1929; *Eurydice.* (This name may be changed).
EVOLUTION. TB–S4L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929; C. M., S. N. H. F. 25 May 1928 and Special Prize.
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS. TB (Tim. 1929); R., 1929.

FATIMA. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929); R., 1929.
FLAMINGO. TB–S9M (Wmsn. 1929); R., 1928; (LENT A. WILLIAMSON × ——).
FLORIS VAN SCHOTEN. Dut–Y6M (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
FLORIS VERSTER. Dut–B1D (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
FREELANCE. TB (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
FRIAR TUCK. TB–S9D (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929.
FRIENDSHIP. TB–R1M (Smith-L. 1929); R., 1929.
FRIVOLITÉ. TB–S9L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929; R., 1929.

GANETT. TB (Bur. 1929); Schreiner 1929.
GAY HUZZAR. TB–Y9D (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; R., 1929.
GILDA. DB–Y4 (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.
GIRARDON. TB–Y9M (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
GLOAMING. TB (Mur. 1929); Orp. 1929; R., 1929.
GOLDEN GIFT. TB–Y4M (Tobie 1929); Tobie 1929; R., 1928; (AFTERGLOW × SHEKINAH).
GOLDEN HARVEST. IB–S6M (Sass-J. 1929); Sass 1929.
GOLD STREAM. TB–W4 (Edl. 1929); Sturt. 1929; R., 1928.
GRAND MONARCH. TB–S9M (Row. 1929); Row. 1929; R., 1929.
Grand Sultan. TB–Y9 Suth. 1929.
GRAZIELLA. TB–R1L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
GREAT PLAINS. TB–Y4 (Tim. 1929); R., 1929; (KANSAS × ——).
GRENATO. IB–S7 (Mur. 1929); Orp. 1929; Gard. Ill. **51**: 399. 8 June 1929.

HAROUN. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929); R., 1929.
HARVEST MOON. TB–W7 (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.

HERNANI. TB–S7M (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
HENGISTBURY. Jap–Db1 Prichard 1929.
HOARFROST. TB–W1 (Mor. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1928.
HOLLYWOOD. TB–S9M (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (SINDJKHA × MAGNIFICA).
HONEYDROP. TB–S7L (Mor. 1929); Pat. 1929; R., 1928.

IDLE HOUR. TB–B7 (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
INDIAN. TB (Sass-H. P. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1928.
Indian. TB–R5L (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
INDIAN CHIEF. TB–R7M (Ayres 1929); Pat. 1929; R., 1928; (CARDINAL × ——).
ION. TB–B1D (Mead 1929); R., 1927; *Nocturne.*
IRISCREST. TB–B1L (Mead 1929); Mead 1929.

JAC. ADRIAN MATHANZ. Dut–B1L (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
JACKROSE. TB–R1D (And. 1929); And. 1929; R., 1929; (JACQUESIANA × ——).
JADU. TB–W2 (Sturt. 1929); Sturt. 1929; R., 1928.
JASON. TB–Y4M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
JOHN WATERER. TB–B1M (Waterer 1929); Waterer 1929; Gard. Chron. 50: 381. 16 June 1928.
JOSHUA. TB–S9D (Bur. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1924.

KAEMPFERI SNOWDROP. Jap–Sg1–1 (Prichard 1929); Prichard 1929; *Snowdrop.*
KALEIDOSCOPE. TB (Kat. 1929); Meyer-F. B. 1929); R., 1926; (sport of HONORABILE).
KEDRON. TB–B9D (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
KLAMATH. TB–S4M (Klein. 1929); Cooley 1929; R., 1929; (AMBASSADEUR × TITAN).
KNIGHT ERRANT. TB–B3D (Waterer 1929); Waterer 1929; R., 1929.

LADIES OF PEELING. DB–B1L (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.
LESLIE DUDLEY. TB (Dykes-K. 1929); Dykes 1929; R., 1929.
Light Chereau. TB–W2 (Bratt 1929); Bratt 1929.
LISBETH. TB (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
LORD OF LOONA. TB (Dykes-K. 1929); Dykes 1929; R., 1929.
LORNA DOONE. TB–W8 (Bur. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1924.
LUDOLF DE JONG. Dut–Y4L (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
LUFT. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929); R., 1929.

MAID O'MINE. TB–W8 rev. (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
MANON LESCAUT. TB–S3M (Dan. 1929); Brand 1929; R., 1929; DIADEM × DIADEM).
MAREGO. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929); R., 1929.
MARK ANTONY. TB–B3D (Wal. 1929); R., 1929.
MARRET. TB (Dykes-K. 1929); R., 1929.
MARY ELIZABETH. TB–R1M (Kirk. 1929); Pat. 1929; R., 1928.
MATILDA. TB–W2 (Sass-J. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1929.

MAUD MULLER. TB (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
MAUREEN. TB–R9M (Waterer 1929); Waterer 1929.
MEROPE. TB–S9D (Bun. 1929); Bun. 1929; Gard. Ill. 51: 386. 1 June 1929; R., 1929.
MILLERESS. TB–W1 (Bur. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1926.
MILOS. TB–B3M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
MINERVA WATERER. (A. I. S. name) TB–R3D (Waterer 1929); Waterer 1929; *Minerva;* (name may be changed).
MIRACH. TB (Bun. 1929); Bun. 1929; R., 1927.
MURASOL. TB–Y4D (Mohr-Mit. 1929); Salb. 1929; R., 1928; (SHEKINAH × ARGENTINA) × (MME. NEUBRONNER × MARIAN MOHR).
MIRZA. TB (Bun. 1929); Bun. 1929; R., 1927.
MME. SEROUGE. TB–S9D (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
Moonbeam. TB–W (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
MONTEREY. TB–S7M (Mohr-Mit. 1929); Salb. 1929; R., 1928; (BRUNO × ——).
MORNING GLORY. TB–R9D (Kirk. 1929); Pat. 1929; R., 1928.
MOTHER GOOSE. TB–B7M (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
MOUNT ROYAL. TB–B9D (Morg. 1929); Berry 1929; McDonald 1929; Sturt. 1929; Sheets 1929; Schreiner 1929; R., 1924.
MRS. WICHT. TB–Y9D (Sass-H. P. 1929); Sass 1929; Toedt 1929; R., 1928.
MUSCATEL. TB–R3D (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; R., 1928; (LENT A. WILLIAMSON × Seedlg. 254).
Musqueteer. TB–S9D (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.

NEHAWKA. TB–W2 (Sass-J. 1929); Sass 1929; Schreiner 1929; R., 1928.
NICÉE. TB–S9M (Vilm. 1929); Vilm. 1929; C. M., S. N. H. F. 1929; Rev. Hort. 101: 438. 16 June 1929; Bull. S. N. H. F. 5th Ser. 2: 416. July 1929.
NIC ROSENDAEL. Dut–WW (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
NIC. WILLING. Dut-WW (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
N. MAES. Dut–B1L Eddy 1929; *Mais.*

OBADIAH. IB–S4L (Bur. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1926.
OLD GOLD. TB–S4L (Sass-H. P. 1929); Sass 1929; Schreiner 1929; R., 1928.
OLD HICKORY. TB–B7M (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
OLWEN. TB–S3M (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.

PACIFIC. TB–B1L (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU × LADY FOSTER).
PADUSOY. TB–R7D (Sass-J. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1928; H. M., A. I. S. 1928.
PALAEMON WALLACE. TB–B1M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; *Palaemon.*
PAROS WALLACE. TB–S9M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; *Paros.*
Peacock. Jap-Sg1 Prichard 1929.
PENN TREATY. TB–B7D (Dan. 1929); Brand 1929; R., 1929; (AMBASSADEUR × SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU).
Pericles. Jap–Db1 Prichard 1929.

PERIWINKLE WALLACE. TB–B1L (Wal. 1929); *Periwinkle.*
PERSEUS. TB–B7M (Bun. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1927.
PERSIA. TB–S3M (Ayres 1929); Pat. 1929; H. M., A. I. S. 1928.
PHÈDRE. TB–S3L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929; C. M., S. N. H. F. 25 May 1928; Bull. S. N. H. F. **5th Ser. 1:** 266. June 1928.
PIETER NAESEN. Dut–Y6M (deG. 1929); deG. 1929.
PIGALLE. TB–B1M (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
PINK GEM. Jap–Sg1 Totty 1929.
PINK LASS. TB–W8 (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (PARISIANA × CONQUISTADOR).
POLICHINELLE. TB–S3L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929.
Pride of Kobe. Jap. Chugai 1929.
Pride of Yamamoto. Jap. Chugai 1929.
PRIMROSE DWARF. DB–S4L Berry 1929.
PROCONSUL. TB–S6D (Wal. 1929); R., 1929.
PRUE. TB–S1L (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.
PURPLE EVE. TB–B1M (Tobie 1929); Tobie 1929; R., 1928; (ALCAZAR × ——).

QUEEN ESTHER. TB–Y9D (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.

RAGUSA. TB–B9D (Sass-H. P. 1929); Sass 1929; Toedt 1929; R., 1928.
Rajah. TB–S6D (Sturt. 1929); Sturt. 1929.
RAMESES. TB–S9L (Sass-H. P. 1929); Sass 1929; R., 1928.
RHEINTOCHTER. TB–B3L (G. & K. 1929); G. & K. 1929; Schreiner 1929; Canad. Hort. **52:** No. 8, 226. Aug. 1929.
Resplendent. Jap–Sg1 Prichard 1929.
RHODES. TB–R1M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
RIDGWAY. TB–W3L (Tobie 1929); Tobie 1929; R., 1928; (ARCHEVEQUE × ——).
ROSEMARY. TB–Y5 (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
ROSE MITCHELL. TB–R7 (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (SINDJKHA × CONQUISTADOR).
ROSE PETAL. TB–R (Mur. 1929); Orp. 1929; R., Jan. 1929.
Rose Purple. TB–B7M (Otwell 1929); Otwell 1929.
Rosy Morn. TB–R1L (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
Ruy Blas. Jap–Db1 Prichard 1929.

SABRA. TB (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.
SACRAMENTO. TB–W2 (Mohr-Mit. 1929); Salb. 1929; R., 1928; (JUNIATA × JACQUESIANA) × (SHERBERT × ——).
SAMOS. TB–S9M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929; (—— × BRUNO).
SAMOTHRACE. TB–B3M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
SAN DIEGO. TB–B7 (Mohr-Mit. 1929); Salb. 1929; R., 1928; (SOUV. DE MME. GAUDICHAU × EL CAPITAN).
SATRAB. TB (Dykes-K. 1929); Dykes 1929; R., 1929.
SEASHELL. TB–R1L (McK. 1929); Schreiner 1929.
SEGOVIA. TB–B7D (Wmsn. 1929); R., 1928; (LENT A. WILLIAMSON × ——).
SENLAC. TB–R7M (Bliss 1929); Bull. Iris Soc. **7:** 17. July 1929.
SHALBRUZ. TB–B3D (Baker-G. P. 1929); Cay. 1929.
SHIWASSEE. TB–S6M (Bur. 1929); Schreiner 1929; R., 1927; *Redwing.*

SKIATHOS. TB–S9M (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
SKYBLUE LAVENDER. TB–B1L (Otwell 1929); *Sky Blue.*
SIND-PERS BLANCHE. Jun–W (Van T. 1929); Van T. 1929; (SINDJARENSIS ALBA × **persica**).
SMOKY. TB–S1D (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
Snowbound. TB–W5D (Row. 1929); Row. 1929.
SNOW DRIFT. TB–W (Mur. 1929); Orp. 1929; R., 1929.
Somerville. Jap–Db1 (Prichard 1929); Prichard 1929.
SONATA. TB–S6L (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; Mead 1929; R., 1928; (SHEKINAH × LENT A. WILLIAMSON).
SONOMA. TB–Y4L (Mohr-Mit. 1929); Salb. 1929; R., 1928.
SOPHIE. TB–S1M (Lap. 1929); Gage 1929; R., 1928.
SORCERY. TB–Y8 (Mur. 1929); Orp. 1929; R., 1929.
SPARTA WALLACE. TB–B3D (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; *Sparta.*
Sultan. Jap–Sg1 Prichard 1929.
SUNDEW. TB–Y5 (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (ALCAZAR × MME. CHERI).
SUNLIGHT. TB–Y4L (Sturt. 1929); Sturt. 1929; R., 1928; H. M., A. I. S. 1928.
SURRAYYA. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929); R., 1929.

TARSUS. TB–S9D (Wal. 1929); Wal. 1929; R., 1929.
TRAFALGAR. Eng–B9L Delkin 1929.
TENIERS. TB–S1M (Vilm. 1929); J. S. N. H. F. **28**: 257. June 1926; Vilm. 1929; C. M., S. N. H. F. 25 May 1927; *Fragonard* (Vilm.).
TUSCANY GOLD. TB–S7L (Wmsn. 1929); R., 1928; (EMPIRE × LENT A. WILLIAMSON ?).
TUSCARORA. TB–R7L (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1929; R., 1928; (NANCY ORNE × LENT A. WILLIAMSON ?).

UNGUICULARIS VIOLACEA. Ung–B7M (Berry 1929); Berry 1929.

VALLEY FORGE. TB–B7L (Shiloh 1929); Shiloh 1929.
VAN LOO CAYEUX. TB–W3L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929; *Van Loo.*
VANORA. TB–S9M (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929.
VERT GALANT. TB–S9D (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929; C. M., S. N. H. F. 28 May 1929; Dykes Medal 1929.
Vesuvius. TB–S6L (Waterer 1929); name to be changed.
VIRGINALE. TB–WW (Dykes 1929); Dykes 1929; *Albicans Virginale.*

WALLACE. TB–B3D (Alex. 1929); Alex. 1929.
WANADIS. RC–B3 (Van T. 1929); Van T. 1929; F. C. C., Haarlem 1927.
WATTEAU CAYEUX. TB–Y3L (Cay. 1929); Cay. 1929; *Watteau.*
WESTERN SKIES. TB–B1L (Essig 1929); R., 1929; (MISS WILLMOTT × SHERBERT).
WESTWARD HO. TB–R1L (Waterer 1929); Waterer 1929.
W. ZUIDERVELD. Dut–B7L (deG. 1929); deG. 1929; A. M., Haarlem 1928.

Yume-no-ukihashi. Jap. Chugai 1928.

ZAMORA. TB–R7M (Wmsn. 1929); Long. 1928; (POWHATAN × ——).
ZAVIJAVA. TB (Bun. 1929); Bun. 1929; R., 1927; *Zarijava.*

CODE OF NOMENCLATURE

PRIORITY

Rule 1.—No two varieties of Iris shall bear the same name. The name first published for a variety shall be the accepted and recognized name except in cases of varieties officially declared obsolete.

A.—Where a variety name through long usage has become thoroughly established in horticultural literature for two or more varieties, it should not be displaced or rectified except in cases where a well-known synonym can be advanced to the position of leading name. The several varieties bearing identical names should be distinguished by adding the name of the originator or any other term or definition.

B.—The paramount right of the originator, discoverer, or introducer of a new variety to name it, under the limitations of this code, is recognized and emphasized.

FORM OF NAME

Rule 2.—The name of a variety of Iris shall consist of a single word whenever possible, or compatible with most efficient service to horticulture. Only under exceptional circumstances should more than two words be used.

A:—No variety should be named unless distinctly superior to existing varieties in some important characteristics, nor should a name be published (other than mere registration) until it has been determined to perpetuate and distribute the variety.

B:—In selecting names for varieties the following points should be emphasized: distinctiveness, simplicity, ease of pronunciation and spelling.

C:—Names should be spelled and pronounced in accordance with their derivation.

D:—The name of a person should not be applied to a variety during his life without his expressed consent, nor in general should names of individuals be used without good reason.

E:—The use of a possessive noun, as, or in, a name is not admissible.

F:—The use of a number either singly or attached to a word should be considered only as a temporary expedient.

G:—The botanical classification shall not be used as a part of the varietal name of a garden hybrid.

Rule 3.—In the full and formal citation of a variety name, the name of the author who first published it, and the date of this publication, shall also be given.

PUBLICATION

Rule 4.—Publication consists of (1) Registration by this Society, (2) the distribution of a printed description of the variety named giving the distinguishing characters of plant, flower, etc., or (3) the publication of a new name for a variety that is properly described elsewhere; such publication to be made in any book, bulletin, report, trade catalogue, or periodical, providing it bears the date of publication and is generally distributed among horticulturists; or (4) in certain cases the general recognition of a name for a propagated variety shall constitute publication of the name.

REVISION

Rule 5.—No properly published variety name shall be changed for any reason except conflict with this code nor shall another variety be substituted for that originally described thereunder except as provided under the rules of the American Iris Society.

REGISTRATIONS FOR 1929

Originators Not Yet Listed

Anders.—Edgar Anderson, Missouri Bot. Gard., St. Louis, Mo.
Arm.—Mrs. C. M. Armstrong, Iris Lawn, Joy, Ill.
Delkin—Delkin's Puget Sound Bulbs Inc., Bellevue, Wash.
Donahue—T. F. Donahue, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
Doran—E. H. Doran, 3377 S. 17th St., Omaha, Nebr.
Duffy—Sherman R. Duffy, 326 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Dykes-K.—Mrs. Katherin Dykes, ————————, England.
Eddy—Eddy Garden Service, Paradise, Pa.
Grinter—J. H. Grinter, 937 S. Main St., Independence, Mo.
Harding—Mrs. Edward Harding, R. D. 1, Plainfield, N. J.
Hill—John E. Hill, 86 Taber Ave., Providence, R. I.
Keller—Mrs. F. E. Keller, The Keller Flower Gardens, St. Joseph, Mo.
Klein.—Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge, Silverton, Oregon.
Loomis—Dr. P. A. Loomis Colorado Springs, Colo.
Otwell—W. B. Otwell, The Otwell Iris Fields, Carlinville, Ill.
Parker—M. W. Parker, Wilmington, Mass.
Pauls—August J. Pauls, 326 First St., Palisades Park, N. J.
Peck.—Ethel Anson S. Peckham, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Shiloh—Shiloh Gardens, Box 650, Omaha, Nebr.
Smith-L.—Mrs. Lewis R. Smith, 2215 Victory Parkway, Cincinnati, O.
Suth.—Sutherland Landscape Nursery Co., Boulder, Colo.
Tim.—Walter Timmerman, 2070 Freeman Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.
Waterer—John Waterer & Sons & Crisp Ltd., Twyford, Berks., England.
Wedg.—Wedgewood Gardens, Rex, Oregon.
Wing—Chas. B. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O.
Winter—Frank G. Winter, Clarendon Hills, Ill.

No person other than the originator may register a seedling unless premission to make such registration has been granted by the originator and notice of such permission must be sent to the chairman of the Registration Committee at the time such registration is made.

The closing date for Registrations to be received for publication in the January Bulletin following, is August 31. Any received after that date will be considered as registrations of the following year.

ABANA. TB (Mag.).
ACROPOLIS. TB (Berry).
ADVENT. TB (Sturt.).
AHWAHNEE. TB (Essig).
AKBAR. TB (Dykes 1927).
ALAMO. TB (Kirk.).
ALFRED CHOBAUT. TB (Denis).
ALJENKS. TB (Mag.).

ALLEGRIA. DB (Denis 1929).
ALOHA. TB (Sturt.).
AL-RASHID. TB (Mag.).
AMBER WAVE. TB (Mur.).
ANTINEA. DB (Denis).
AQUARELLE. TB (Mur.).
ARAXES. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
ARSINOE. TB (Harding).
ASPACARTE. TB (Dykes 1929).
AETRONOME NORDMANN. TB (Denis 1926).
AUTARES. TB (Bun. 1925).
AYESHA BAKER. A. I. S. name. TB (Baker 1929).
AZITA. TB (Gers.).

BELTANE. TB (Dykes 1927).
BEVIS. TB (Dykes-K. 1929).
BEZANT. TB (Mur.).
BLUE AND GOLD. TB (Essig).
BLUE GOWN. TB (Essig).
BLUE JACKET. TB (Mur.).
BLUE MIST. TB (Gers.).
BLUE RIBBON. TB (Grinter).
BLUE TIGER. TB (Toedt 1929).
BLUE VELVET. TB (Loomis 1929).
BLUE ZUA. TB (Parker).
BORDEAU. TB (Sturt.).
BRITONESS. TB (Dykes 1927).
BRONZE SPHINX. TB (Dan.).
BUENO. TB (Gers.).

CADENZA. TB (Wmsn.).
CALIFORNIA BLUE. TB (Essig).
CALUMET. TB (Home.).
CANTABILE. TB (Wmsn.).
CANTATA. TB (Wmsn.).
CAPELLA. TB (Bun. 1924).
CAROLINE CLEMENT. TB (Harding).
CASSIM. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
CASTLE CARY. TB (Tobie).
CATINCO. TB (Baker-G. P.).
CAVATINA. TB (Wmsn.).
CELAERIO. TB (Bun. 1928).
CENTAURI. TB (Bun. 1929).
CHEVALIER NOIR. TB (Wing).
CHEYENNE. TB (Wmsn.).
CHINILIAK. TB (Smith-L. 1929).
CIBOLO. TB (Doran).
CLODA. TB (Dykes 1928).
COL. BRAMBLE. TB (Denis 1929).
COLBRAND. TB (Dykes-K.).
COOLEY SURPRISE. TB (Cooley 1929) *Surprise*.
CORONA. TB (Sturt.).
CRIMPED BEAUTY. TB (Perry).
CROSSPATRICK. TB (Dykes-K.).
CRUCIBLE. TB (Berry 1929).
CUPAVO. TB (Dykes 1927).
CYDNUS. TB (Wal. 1927).
CYPRIETTE. TB (Cap.).
CYPRILENE. TB (Cap.).

DAIRYMAID. Beardless (Anders.).
DAMASCUS. TB (Wal. 1929).
DARIEL. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
DECENNIAL. TB (Wmsn.).
DERRICK. TB (Mag.).
DESERT GOLD. TB (Kirk. 1929) *Goldfinch* (Kirk.).
DESIGNER. TB (Smith-L. 1929).
DODET. TB (Mag.).
DONAMERE. TB (Donahue).
DRANCES. TB (Dykes-K. 1929).
DUBHE. TB (Bun. 1928).

ELENKO. DB (Dykes 1927).
ETENDARD JOLI. TB (Wing).
EUPHRATES. TB (Wal. 1929).
EUREKA. TB (Kirk.).
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS. TB (Tim.).

FATIMA. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929).
FEDALMA. TB (Dykes-K. 1928).
FLOR BONITO. TB (Mag.).
FLOREAL. TB (Denis 1926).
FREELANCE. TB (Wal. 1929).
FRIENDSHIP. TB (Smith-L. 1929).
FRIVOLITE. TB (Cay. 1929).
FROLIC. TB (Keller).

GLEAM. TB (Nicholls).
GLOAMING. TB (Mur. 1929).
GRANDIOSA. TB (Donahue).
GRAND MONARCH. TB (Row. 1929).
GRATIA. TB (Mag.).

Cygnet rising above Shekinah.

Photo by V. Edlmann

GRAYMIST. TB (Grinter).
GREAT PLAINS. TB (Tim.).
GRETEL. TB (Gers.).
GUERDON. TB (Kirk.).

HAMDOILLAH. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
HAMEDA. TB (Mag.).
HAROUAN. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929).
HELVELLYN. TB (Pilk.) *Yukon* (Pilk.).
HERBERT OLIVER. TB (Dykes-K.).
HERMES. TB (Kirk.).
HIAMOVI. TB (Wmsn.)
HINDIA. TB (Baker-G. P.).
HOLLYWOOD. TB (Essig).
HOURI. TB (Baker-G. P. 1920).
HYMETTUS. TB (Hill).

IGRAINE. TB (Dykes 1928) *Averil* (Dykes).
INDOMITABLE. Beardless (Anders).
INEZ BRYAN. TB (Lap.).
ISABEL FARLEY. TB (Donahue).
ISHALLAH. TB (Baker-G. P.).
IVY ISOBEL LOGAN. TB (Perry 1915).

JACKROSE. TB (And. 1929).
JASON. TB (Wal. 1929).
JEANETTE MAY KENNEDY. TB (Keller).
JOYANCE. TB (Dykes-K.).
JOYOUS. TB (Sturt.).
JUMA. TB (Gers.).
JUNE BRIDE. TB (Grinter).

KARMA. TB (Sturt.).
KAW CHIEF. TB (Tim.).
KEDRON. TB (Wal. 1929).
KHAMA. TB (Dykes 1927).
KILMENEY. TB (Dykes-K.).
KIRDYAGA. TB (Gers.).
KNIGHT ERRANT. TB (Waterer 1920).
KYANDRA. TB (Gers.).

LA SALLE. TB (Tim.).
LEADERSHIP. TB (Donahue).
LESLIE DUDLEY. TB (Dykes-K. 1929).
LIBERTY BELL. TB (Donahue).
LILYWHITE. TB (Gers.).
LITTLE CHIEF. TB (Tim.).
LORD OF LOONA. TB (Dykes-K. 1929).
LUFT. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929).
LYRA. TB (Kirk.).

MAGI. TB (Sturt.).
MAGNA BLANC. TB (Donahue).
MAHARAJAH. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
MAHARANI. TB (Baker-G. P.).
MAISIE. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
MANON LESCAUT. TB (Dan.).
M. A. PORTER. TB (Lap.).
MAREGO. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929).
MARK ANTONY. TB (Wal. 1929).
MARRET. TB (Dykes-K. 1929).
MATANA. TB (Gers.).
MATILDA. TB (Sass-J.).
MELA-HASKA. TB (Gers.).
MEROPE. TB (Bun. 1929).
MESA. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
MESARTIM. TB (Bun. 1928).
MILOS. TB (Wal. 1929).
MINTA. TB (Mag.).
MME. SAVOUILLAN. DB (Denis 1928).
MODOC. TB (Essig).
MOIRA. TB (Gers.).
MOLO. TB (Dykes-K.).
MOON MAGIC. TB (Shull).
MORNING STAR. TB (Winter).
MOTIF. TB (Sturt.).
MRS. HERBERT HOOVER. TB (Home.).
MRS. HORACE CROSBY. TB (Tobie).
MRS. PHILLIP RUNCIMAN. TB (Dykes-K. 1928).

NADJI. TB (Sturt.).
NATASHA. TB (Gers.).

Photo by V. Edlmann

Autumn Glow (Sturt. 1926) (Shekinah × —).

NEW MOON. TB (Winter)
NEWTONIA. TB (Donahue).
NIGHT. TB (Sturt.).
NORUMBEGA. TB (Donahue).

OCONEE. TB (Gers.).
OMAR KAHYYAM. TB (Keller).
ONATIORA. Jap. (Gers.).
ORUGA. TB (Mohr-Mit.).
PACIFIC. TB (Essig).
PADRE. TB (Mohr-Mit.).
PAISLEY. TB (Burt.) *Nymph.*
PALTEC. DB (Denis 1928).
PENN TREATY. TB (Dan.).
PERFORMANCE. TB (Donahue).
PIERRETTE. TB (Winter).
PINK LASS. TB (Essig).
PINK MOCCASIN. TB (Home.).
PIONEER MOTHER. TB (Tim.).
PLEIONE. TB (Bun. 1927).
POLAR KING. TB (Donahue).
POLAR LIGHT. TB (Essig).
POTENTATE. TB (Grinter).
PRAIRIE STATE. TB (Tim.).
PRIESTESS. TB (Dykes 1929).
PROCONSUL. TB (Wal. 1929).
PROCYON. TB (Bun. 1926).
PURITAN. TB (Donahue).

QUERNAH. TB (Dykes 1927).
QUINDARO. TB (Tim.).

RAYO DE SOL. TB (Mohr-Mit.).
REALM. TB (Baker-G. P. 1920).
REFNA. TB (Dykes 1928).
RHADI. TB (Dykes-K. 1928).
RHODES. TB (Wal. 1929).
RIGEL. TB (Bun. 1924).
ROMEYN, TB (Smith-L. 1929)
ROSAKURA. TB (Wmsn.).
ROSARY. TB (Home.) R. 1928 as *Rose Marie.*
ROSE MITCHELL. TB (Essig).
ROSE PETAL. TB (Mur. 1929).
ROSETO. TB (Gers.).
ROSEWOOD. TB (Nic.).
ROSULTRA. TB (Essig).
ROUGETTE. TB (Wing).
ROUNDELAY. TB (Berry).

STALAWAT. TB (Baker-G. P. 1924).
SAMOS. TB (Wal. 1929).
SAMOTHRACE. TB (Wal. 1929).
SANCIA. TB (Gers.).
SANDAKAN. TB (Wmsn.).
SAN RAFAEL. TB (Mohr-Mit.).
SANTA FE. TB (Mohr-Mit.).
SAONA. TB (Gers.).
SATAN. TB (Kirk.).
SATRAP. TB (Dykes-K. 1929).
SCHEBATE. TB (Bun. 1928).
SELECTION. TB (Donahue).
SHAH-IM-SHAH. TB (Baker-G. P.).
SHAKOKA. TB (Gers.).
SHAMOVAL. TB (Gers.).
SHAWNEE. TB (Tim.).
SIKH. TB (Baker-G. P. 1926).
SKIATHOS. TB (Wal. 1929).
SKYBLUE LAVENDER, TB (Otwell) *Skyblue.*
SNOW DRIFT. TB (Mur. 1929).
SORCERY. TB (Mur. 1929).
SPECTACULAR. TB (Donahue).
SPICA. TB ((Bun. 1927).
SPINDRIFT. TB (Loomis).
SPRING MAID. TB (Loomis).
SUNDEW. TB (Essig).
SUNSET PASTEL. TB (Duffy).
SURRAYYA. TB (Baker-G. P. 1929).

TAFFY. TB (Berry).
TALWAR. TB (Wmsn.).
TARSUS. TB (Wal. 1929).
TARZAN. TB (Smith-L. 1929).
THALITA. TB (Bun. 1926).
THOR. TB (Kirk.).
TINKERBELL. TB (Gers.).
TONGANOXIE. TB (Tim.).
TREASURE. TB (Sturt.).
TRICORNE. SIB. Peck.).

UNSURPASSED. TB (Donahue).

VASHTI. TB (Dykes-K. 1928).
VENTURA. TB (Sturt.).

WABANIA. TB (Donahue).
W. C. KENNEDY. TB (Keller).

Iris Dione (Edl. 1928).

Photo by V. Edlmann

WESTERN SKIES. TB (Essig).
WHITE CONQUEROR. TB (Donahue).
WHITE CREPE. TB (Gers.).
WHITEHILL. SIB. (Berry).
WHITE SPIRIT. TB Sturt.).
WITCHERY. TB (Mur.).
WRAITH. TB (Mur.).
WYANDOTTE CHIEF. TB (Tim.).

YATAGHAN. TB (Wmsn.).

ZAHAROON. TB (Dykes 1927).

Names Approved But Not Registered

BREAK O'DAY. TB (Shiloh 1929).

CANTILENE. TB (Cay. 1929).
CASPAR. TB (Wal.).
CLAUDE AUREAU. TB (Cay. 1928).
CRINKLES. TB (Shiloh 1929).

DEBUSSY. TB (Vilm. 1929).
DELAROCHE. TB (Cay. 1929).
DEPUTÉ NOMBLOT. TB (Cay. 1929).
DOLLY VARDEN. TB (Shiloh 1929).
DOROTHY MAY. TB (Arm. 1929). May be registered if found not to be an old variety, renamed.

EVOLUTION. TB (Cay. 1929).

GERICAULT. TB (Vilm.).
GERICAULT CAYEUX. TB (Cay.).
GIRARDON. TB (Cay. 1929).
GRAZIELLA. TB (Cay. 1929).

HARVEST MOON. TB (Shiloh 1929).
HERNANI. TB (Cay. 1929).

IDLE HOUR. TB (Shiloh 1929)

JOHN WATERER. TB (Waterer 1929).

KLAMATH. TB (Klein.).

LISBETH. TB (Shiloh 1929).

MADAME SEROUGE. TB (Cay. 1929).
MAID O'MINE. TB (Shiloh 1929).
MARK ANTONY. TB (Wal. 1929).
MAUD MULLER. TB (Shiloh 1929).
MAUREEN. TB (Waterer 1929).
MELCHOIR. TB (Wal. 1929).
MOTHER GOOSE. TB (Shiloh 1929).

NICÉE. TB (Vilm. 1929).
NICOLAS POUSSIN. TB (Cay. 1929).

OLD HICKORY. TB (Shiloh 1929).

PHÈDRE. TB (Cay. 1928).
PIGALLE. TB (Cay. 1929).
POLICHINELLE. TB (Cay. 1929).

QUEEN ESTHER. TB (Shiloh 1929).

ROSEMARY. TB (Shiloh 1929).

SENLAC. TB (Bliss 1929).
SMOKY. TB (Shiloh 1929).
STARLIGHT. IB (Mur.).
ST. GEORGE. TB (Waterer 1929).

TENIERS. TB (Vilm. 1929).

VALLEY FORGE. TB (Shiloh).
VERT GALANT. TB (Cay. 1929).

WATTEAU CAYEUX. TB (Cay.
WESTWARD HO. TB (Waterer 1929).

Unapproved Names in Italics, Most of Them Listed Under the A. I. S. Names That Have Been Given Them

ANNETTE CRAWFORD. TB (Crawford) *Annette.*
APOLLO WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Apollo.*
BABYLON WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Babylon.*
CASSANDRE CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1928) *Cassandre.*
CLEOPATRA RUDESILL. TB (Rud.) *Cleopatra.*
CLYTEMNESTRA WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Clytemnestra.*
CONTRAST WATERER. TB (Waterer 1929) Name to be changed. *Contrast.*
DON JUAN CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1928) *Don Juan.*
EGYPT WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Egypt.*
EURYDICE WATERER. TB (Waterer 1929) Name to be changed. *Eurydice.*
GLUCK CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1928) *Gluck.*
HELIOS CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1928) *Helios.*
Indian. TB (Shiloh 1929).
IRENE PAULS. TB (Pauls) *Irene.*
Lyra. TB (Bun. 1925). Dr. Kirkland's was registered before hearing of Messrs. Bunyard's. One is to be renamed.
MINERVA WATERER. TB (Waterer 1929) Name to be changed. *Minerva.*
Moonbeam. TB (Shiloh 1929).
Musqueteer. TB (Shiloh 1929).
PALAEMON WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Palaemon.*
PAROS WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Paros.*
ROMANCE MURRELL. TB (Mur.) *Romance.*
Rosy Morn. TB (Shiloh 1929)
RUDESILL LOS ANGELES. TB (Rud.) *Los Angeles.*
SIMPLICITY DYKES. TB (Dykes) *Simplicity, Simplid.*
SPARTA WALLACE. TB (Wal. 1929) *Sparta.*
THALIA WATERER. TB (Waterer 1929) Name to be changed. *Thalia.*
VAN LOO CAYEUX. TB (Cay. 1929) *Van Loo.*
VESUVIUS WATERER. TB (Waterer 1929) Name to be changed. *Vesuvius.*

Names in Conflict With Others Having Priority Which Were Withdrawn

ALGOL. TB (Bun.). To be renamed.
LUCIFER. TB (Con.). To be renamed.
PERI. TB (Baker-G. P.). To be renamed.
STARLIGHT. TB (Baker-G. P.). To be renamed.
WINSOME. TB (Mur.). To be renamed.

IRISES AKIN

R. S. Sturtevant

Away back in 1913–14 a group of seedlings of pallida × aurea bloomed for Miss Sturtevant of which many were just lavender but a few (Afterglow and the now discarded Glow and Palaurea) were blended and one or two were very pale. Of one of these crossed with Celeste there came Hope, a delicately rounded flower, just flushed with pinkish lavender. This, in turn, gave a proportion of lavenders, but also one soft yellow, the color deepening toward the center in such a way as to intensify its warmth. This precious seedling, the first clear yellow of modified pallida-branching and height, was named Shekinah by Mr. Morrison—the word meaning, in the Jewish religion, "the spirit that dwells."

Shekinah seeds freely but its seedlings in the first generation of which there have been hundreds, rarely show any added depth of yellow or enhanced vigor or beauty though even more rarely have they shown either the white haft or the strong reticulations and veinings so usual in variegata yellows. Of fairly straight Shekinah parentage are Primrose, Yellow Moon, Autumn Glow and Inner Glow (Dawn × Shekinah). This last was one of a prolific race, the colors pale but the rounded falls of Dawn fairly persistent and the central glow of Shekinah enhancing their charm.

(Dawn × Shekinah) selfed again proved promising though it produced nothing distinct enough for introduction but in the next generation in a cross with a (Delight × Sherbert) seedling made by Miss Sturtevant's associate, Miss Violet Edlmann, there were some fifteen seedlings of unusual charm and distinction. In habit of growth, flower form, and deepening of color towards the center there was marked similarity but despite these characters in common there were marked differences in color and effect. Dione (1928) is white, the haft flushed with blue, the beard a conspicuous red-orange; Gold Stream (1929), cream, again with the glowing heart and vivid beard; Gold Standard (1928), amber, deepening in tensity at haft and beard; Esterel (1928), a lustrous pink with prominent primrose yellow hafts and vivid red-orange beards; and Parma (1930) with the same brilliance, is almost as deep a violet as a true violet.

Photo by V. Edlmann

Iris Gold Standard (Edl. 1928).

These form a most fascinating garden group, but the whys and wherefores of their charm, unpredictable as they may be, permit even more fascinating deductions. The genealogy is confused, but not beyond partial unraveling. Of Dawn we know nothing, but from its progeny we may guess it as many generations away from either an original pallida or variegata for it is typical of neither in any major character. It does possess, however, an indication of suffused color toward the center of the flower, a characteristic that may be similar in origin to that found in plicatas.

Of Shekinah I have given the history back to pallida Dalmatica, itself possibly a derivative of the species pallida and to germanica Aurea, a clear yellow which shows so few (either in itself or in its progeny) of the unit characters of the species variegata that we may again deduce a hybrid origin through many generations.

Delight is a plicata, white, with the most delicate of pink frills and styles. As with the other white plicatas, it has but the slightest infusion of any but pallida blood. Note, however, the deepening of color on the styles, claw and haft, as well as the orange tipped beard.

Sherbert (Caterina × Mrs. George Darwin) gives us on one side, at least, a completely new strain. In itself it possesses vigor, height, and candelabra branching through the stem is very apt to be flexuous; the form of the flower open and rather droopy, its color a blend of yellow and red flushed with lavender, not attractive. As a parent it has proved valuable, it seems to be "in solution" the genetic characters distinct and present but showing little reaction upon one another. Introduce a new element of strong character, however, and the results are most unpredictable and interesting. In a way, through many generations, the very strength of what we thought was a unit character seems to be neutralized and diminished.

Sherbert and Mrs. George Darwin both seem to be in this fluent stage genetically and the introduction of Caterina or some other variety with decided opinions produces a varied progeny.

Caterina, of course, is cypriana × pallida, the cypriana bringing size, height, branching, and sometimes flexuous stems. In color the two are not so alike but whereas in pallida the mixture seems to be of water and color, the effect transparent and thin, in cypriana the effect is more translucent with an underglow of warmth.

Iris Esterel (Edl. 1928). *Photo by V. Edlmann*

Now to which parents can we trace the influences which have made this Dione-Parma group so distinctively worthwhile. Their height varies from 3–3½ ft., a partial heritage from Sherbert and cypriana; the branching varies but in no case do the short high branches of pallida prevail and in Dione there is, at least, a suggestion of the long branches of cypriana. The plants have the vigor and also the small rhizomes of Shekinah, these last not easily traceable to any ancestor.

The form of the flowers is not unlike that of either pallida Dalmatica or Dawn, but the localization of color and the presence of suffused yellows, pinks, and blues is unexpected,—the underglow of cypriana-Caterina is emphasized by the rich styles of the plicatas, and the glowing hafts of Shekinah, the whole still further enhanced by unique brilliance in the projecting beards. None of this was foreseen but when it occurs one wonders whether it might not have been planned by intention.

As a generalization and as might be expected the plants of such mixed origin are intermediate between the extremes of their forebears in many respects, but they have lost also some of the marked characters. Pallida is typically short and high-branched, the flower, self-colored, but very light through the center; variegata (our source of yellow) is low and low-branched, the flower with heavily veined falls on a light ground; cypriana is tall, weak-stemmed but widely branched, the flower very large the color deepening at the haft; and of all these distinctions only the last is clearly apparent in this group.

A first (or second) generation hybrid between species may be experimentally worthwhile, it may possess garden value and new vigor but tenth to twentieth generation crossings may prove of even greater garden value by the intensification of minor parts of the flower. We have come to noting the value of broad hafts, of arching style-branches and depth of color thereon as important contributing factors to the effect of the flower and in these seedlings Dione, Gold Stream, Gold Standard, Esterel, and Parma these small points combine and become almost the most important of all as we appreciate their beauty.

NOTES

Iris Expedition. For almost the first time in American horticulture, a collector is sent abroad to study a single genus. Dr. George B. Reed leaves shortly for seven months in Japan, his quest, irises. As a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and as the man in charge of the Japanese Iris Project which the A. I. S. has been forwarding since its initiation he is to continue his investigations with their support. The Garden is granting leave of absence, with pay, the Iris Society has made a grant towards his expenses and many contributions have already been received from interested individuals.

Contributions should be sent to Dr. C. Stuart Gager, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the first developments of the Iris Society was the establishment of a Test Garden for Beardless Irises at Brooklyn and it was but a short time before Dr. Reed became intensely interested in the Japanese varieties of whose history and development so little is known. For the past five years he has been making an extensive study of these irises with the view of publishing, by private subscription, a monograph. We have been fortunate in publishing frequent progress reports, we shall share in the cost of the monograph and we hope much from this expedition. Many notes and many most beautiful paintings have already been prepared and, in the gardens, not only has the collection grown in size but there are experiments in treatment and control as well as in breeding in progress. Rarely has any special flower society been so foresighted (and so fortunate) as to be a participant in work of such permanent value.

Check List, 1929. To Mrs. Ethel Anson S. Peckham we owe much for the compilation of this latest Check List which, without doubt, in its inclusion of garden varieties, is the most comprehensive publication of its kind on any genus. Each iris name is credited to its year of dissemination, its originator, introducer, or taxonomic botanist and in the accompanying bibliography we may learn something of the responsible parties as well. Furthermore the varieties are classified both botanically and according to color and there are cultural notes in a separate chapter. It is to be most

strongly recommended to anyone with any interest in the history of plants and their origins.

English Iris Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Iris Society (England) was held in London, November 20th, 1929. Dr. Nancy Jenison was present as a representative of the American Iris Society.

The Sir Michael Foster Memorial Plaque was awarded to G. L. Pilkington for his great and unremitting services to the Society. The Dykes Memorial medal was awarded to Joyance, a tall bearded Iris raised by Mrs. W. R. Dykes. It is said to be the seedling of the Iris W. R. Dykes and is white flushed with bright gold and all that can be desired in color, shape and poise. Mr. Yeld has reported the following other Iris as prominent this year:

Trigo (Miss Insole), very dark.

Carfax (Bliss), also dark and of a wonderful branching habit.

Ukon (Pilkington), white.

Cydnus (Wallace), a larger and improved B. Y. Morrison.

It was announced at the meeting that the book of Mr. Dykes' collected writings is ready to go to the printers and will be published very shortly. It will be quite large, probably as big as the new book of "Garden Irises." American Iris Society members may secure it through our Lancaster office when published. Price will be announced later.

1930 Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting will be held about May 15th, in Lexington, Ky., subject to change if season is abnormal. Full details as to hour and place will be published in the April BULLETIN. Those wishing advance information may communicate with Dr. John W. Scott, Chairman of the Annual Meeting Committee, 164 Market Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

Rare Irises
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Early, mid-season, late.—Iris for every purpose.
Pogogyclus, Regelies, Oncocyclus, Siberians, Japanese, Spurias, Evansias or Crested Iris
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NOTICE

Details of the $100.00 Prize offered by Robert Wayman will be found on page 40 of BULLETIN No. 15.

Publications available from Science Press Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa. Checks payable to American Iris Society.

Bulletins

No. 1. June, 1920. The Culture of Irises in the United States. 32 pp. Out of print.

No. 2. January, 1921. Garden Irises, Past and Present. 44 pp. The Development of Tall Bearded Irises in the 19th Century. Sir Michael Foster and his Irises. Registration and notes on hybridization and garden effects. $1.00.

No. 3. June, 1921. Sir Michael Foster and his Work. 32 pp. Illustrated. Out of print.

No. 4. January, 1922. 34 pp. Check List. Out of print.

No. 5. May, 1922. Symposium. 32 pp. Numerical ratings of some 700 varieties which are a most valuable guide to the relative value of standard varieties. Out of print.

No. 6. October, 1922. Description of Varieties, Part I. 40 pp. Notes on European Irises (see also Nos. 7, 9 and 12). $1.00.

No. 7. January, 1923. Descriptions of Varieties, Part II. 40 pp. Articles by A. J. Bliss, W. J. Caparne, and J. M. Shull. $1.00.

No. 8. October, 1923. Check List, October, 1923. 40 pp. Out of print.

No. 9. December, 1923. A review of the Irises raised by William Mohr. 46 pp. Ill. A detailed review of bulbous Irises and their culture. Descriptions, Part III. $1.00.

No. 10. January, 1924. Irises for the Beginner. 60 pp. Ill. A comprehensive treatment of all Irises adapted to the small garden, with recommended lists of varieties, garden and cultural notes. The Directors consider this BULLETIN worthy of a special edition and a copy is given *free to all new members*. You may well advise your gardening friends to purchase it. On sale to non members at 50 cents.

No. 11. May, 1924. Beardless Irises. 40 pp. Ill. A complete and compact review of the species and varieties of this group of the Iris family. The articles by W. R. Dykes are of especial interest. $1.00.

No. 12. October, 1924. Notes and Descriptions, Part IV. 40 pp. Ill. This brings the list of descriptions up to about five hundred of the finest varieties. $1.00.

No. 13. December, 1924. A Classification of Bearded Irises. 36 pp. The first published color classification of the group and a valuable reference. $1.00.

No. 14. January, 1925. Bertrand H. Farr. 68 pp. Ill. The man and his work with Irises. Official records of the Society, 1920–1925, including the Code of Nomenclature, a 1924 Bibliography of Iris Literature, the White and Black lists of varieties. $1.50.

No. 15. April, 1925. Irises of the Future. 40 pp. Ill. Articles by Sydney B. Mitchell, B. Y. Morrison, Sherman Duffy, and others. Trial garden reports and records. 50 cents.

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